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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny today; fair and pleasant tonight and tomorrow. Temperature range: today 67-85; Monday 68-72. Details on page 58.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1976

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20 CENTS

and Reagan Backers Push in Kansas City

Wide Seems to Gain Advantage Political Moves Mark Opening Pre-Convention Activities

By R. W. APPLE JR.
Special to The New York Times

Y. Mo., Aug. 9 in ousting one of the platform nominees between subcommittee chairmen who President Ford had been hand-picked by Gov. Robert D. Ray of Iowa, the preliminary ac- pro-Ford committee chairman, Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, a Ford supporter who remained in Washington on House business, was replaced as chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and Responsibilities by State Senator Charles Pickering of Mississippi. Mr. Pickering, the incoming Republican state chairman, is uncommitted in the Presidential race, although Reagan strategists in Kansas City consider him supportive.

An Important Panel
The subcommittee, whose vice chairman, Dorothy Zumbolt of Oklahoma, supports Mr. Reagan, will consider some of the convention's potentially most divisive issues, including abortion, husing and the equal rights amendment.

Led by Reagan backers, the full Platform Committee voted last night to take back from Mr. Ray the right to select subcommittee chairmen. But Ford managers here and in Washington said that they did not consider the defeat serious.

L. William Seidman of Michigan, the assistant to the President, met.

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

HARRISES FOUND GUILTY OF ROBBERY AND OF KIDNAPPING

Also Convicted of Car Theft —Are Acquitted of Abetting Miss Hearst in Shooting

By MARCIA CHAMBERS
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9—William and Emily Harris, companions of Patricia Hearst in the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, were found guilty today of kidnapping, robbery and auto theft. They were acquitted of aiding and abetting Miss Hearst when she opened fire to help the Harrises avoid arrest at a sporting goods store in 1974.

The jury took eight and a half days, deliberating more than 51 hours, to accept the defense's contention that many of the charges in the state's 11-count indictment were excessive. They rejected or reduced 9 of the 11 counts.

Miss Hearst, awaiting sentencing on a federal bank robbery conviction, faces trial next January on the same charges. The Harrises face sentencing Aug. 30.

The Harrises could receive 10 to 25 years in prison on each of the two kidnapping convictions as well as a minimum of five years in prison and a maximum of life for the armed robbery conviction.

Trial Not Over
Today's verdicts did not end this trial, which has been embroiled in controversy over possible bias by the court, the Sheriff's Department and the jurors.

At the request of the defense and with the prosecutor concurring, Judge Mark Brandler of Superior Court began an inquiry into possible prejudice by one of the jurors. The juror, Ronald F. Pruyn, an insurance executive, was asked whether he had told another prospective juror that the outcome of the case was a "foregone conclusion."

"I did not," Mr. Pruyn said as he sat alone in the jury box.

The remaining jurors will be questioned tomorrow. Judge Brandler said. After thanking the jurors the judge instructed them not to talk about the case with anyone, and he agreed to their request to remain sequestered for another day.

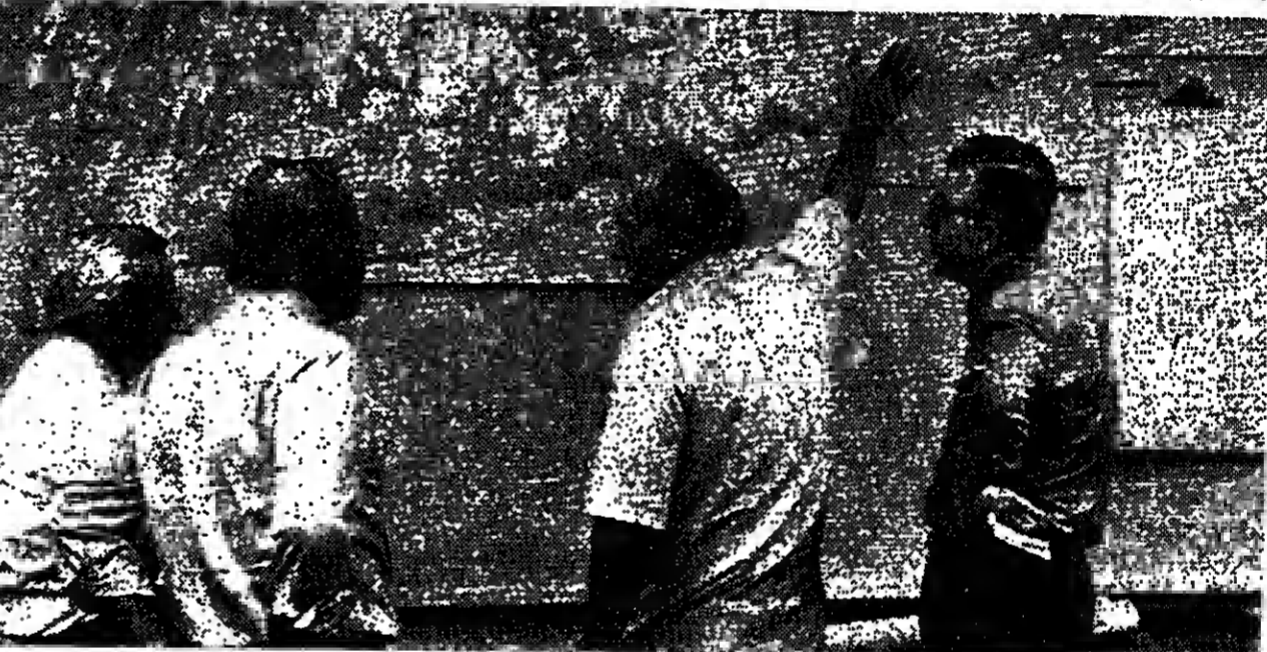
The jury rejected the state's major charge, kidnapping for the purpose of robbery, thus eliminating a mandatory life prison term for the two revolutionaries.

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HURRICANE'S WINDS SWEEP L. I.; THOUSANDS FLEE COAST AREAS; JERSEY ESCAPES BRUNT OF STORM



Residents of Fire Island walking to Captree Ferry for evacuation from Point O'Woods as hurricane threatened homes



Meteorologists at National Weather Service charting possible path of Hurricane Belle on map of Long Island

100 M. P. H. GUSTS

800 Guardsmen Sent Out by Gov. Carey for Rescue Duty

By PETER KHSS

Hurricane Belle swept up the Atlantic Coast with winds of up to 100 miles an hour last night and headed straight for Long Island as thousands of area residents fled.

The hurricane's advance winds struck Long Island shortly after 10 P.M., bringing drenching rains and high tides that buffeted coastal areas already evacuated.

In Bay Shore, L. I., winds ripped up trees and shrubs after the storm had skirted the Jersey shore, moving between 25 and 30 miles an hour toward the center of Long Island.

"Tight Little Storm"

The hurricane was described by the National Weather Service as "a tight little storm," its full force concentrated in a circle with a 100-mile radius.

As the storm headed for Long Island, officials in the metropolitan area were taking no chances, and thousands of residents in low-lying and coastal areas of New York and New Jersey were evacuated during the day.

About 300 patients from the South Shore Psychiatric Center on Staten Island were transferred to the inland Willowbrook Developmental Center during the night as city officials braced for the first hurricane of the season.

Metropolitan area officials said tides were running less than had been predicted.

800 Guardsmen Mobilized
Last night Governor Carey mobilized 800 National Guardsmen from the 42d Infantry Division and ordered them to stand by for relief and rescue work.

Elsewhere weary officials manned rescue centers and command posts established during a day of frantic activity punctuated by bulletins from the National Weather Service as the storm closed in.

With the storm spreading gales 100 miles to the west and 125 miles to the east of its center, a special New York City task force recommended that 500,000 city residents in 16 low-lying areas of Staten Island, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx seek shelter on higher ground.

The warning was issued in view of threats of torrential rains, winds lashing at 50 to 70 miles an hour and potential record-breaking tides.

Thousands of persons followed National Weather Service and other official warnings to evacuate shore areas of Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey. Nearly 12,000 people left Fire Island and areas of Southampton and East Hampton, L.I.

The Nassau County Executive, Ralph G. Caso, said people living south of Sunrise Highway should be prepared to evacuate.

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Favors Connally d's Campaign Head

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON
Special to The New York Times

Aug. 9—Pres- "I've suggested that it would be an excellent role for him if he was out the Vice-Presidential nominee," Mr. Morton said in the former as a running official said.

William G. Whyte, a vice president of the United States Steel Corporation, who is a close friend of Mr. Ford, said he made a similar recommendation while playing golf with the President eight days ago.

A third associate of the President, who asked not to be identified, said that Mr. Ford had seemed to suggest he had had Mr. Connally in mind for such a campaign role when he met Friday with a group of South Carolina delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The associate said that one South Carolinian had sought to pin down Mr. Ford's thoughts on whether Mr. Connally was his first choice for a Vice-Presidential nominee and that the President had replied, "There are other candidates."

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

U.S. and Pakistan Try to Avoid Split On Nuclear Plant

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 9—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today that the United States and Pakistan had agreed to seek a compromise that would prevent a confrontation over Pakistani plans to reprocess nuclear fuel.

In an airport news conference at Lahore shortly before leaving Pakistan, Mr. Kissinger said that after several hours of talks Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had consented to work on a formula that would insure that Pakistan would not be able to divert nuclear material into explosives.

En route to Teheran for a refueling stop before going on to Dearville, France, reporters on the Kissinger plane were told again that unless Pakistan agreed to a suitable compromise, the United States would not sell it the A-7 Corsair jet fighter-bombers it is seeking. Further, Pakistan would run the risk of losing American

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

RIOTING SPREADS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Two Black Youths Killed as Soweto's Unrest Erupts Into 11 Other Areas

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 9—Police officers shot and killed two black youths today as unrest spread from Soweto to at least 11 other black areas, but Prime Minister John Vorster insisted that the Government of South Africa would "not be railroaded into panic action" by the upheaval.

In his first comment since anti-Government disturbances erupted again last week, Mr. Vorster conceded that the country was in a serious situation as a result of the uprising by young blacks and pressures from the international community.

However, the Prime Minister, in a magazine interview, denied that the situation was critical, as opponents of apartheid here have suggested. He said that the Government would listen to protests by blacks, but that it would not permit an insurrection against its authority.

"This will not be tolerated," he said, referring to disturbances that have cost at least 188 lives since the outbreak of eight weeks ago. "If there are grievances, the door is open to those grievances, but the Government will certainly not be railroaded into panic action."

Tonight, Mr. Vorster announced that the Government would not permit an insurrection against its authority.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Long Islanders Pull Out From Vulnerable Areas

By ARI L. GOLDMAN

Thousands of Long Islanders were evacuated from vulnerable shore areas as the first hurricane in 16 years struck the island last night.

Winds gusting up to 40 miles an hour began to lash South Shore communities at about 10:30 P.M.

There were strong, driving rains, coming after the day's downpours. First reports of flooding were scattered and relatively minor, but at 10:40 P.M., the police said the Bayville Bridge between Bayville and Oyster Bay on the North Shore had been closed because water was washing over it.

As residents and vacationers fled the beach areas for safer spots inland, the first winds and heavy rains, harbingers of the storm to come, began to buffet the 120-mile long island.

Storeowners boarded up windows, people rushed to get their boats out of the water, emergency personnel were put on overtime, the Long Island Lighting Company warned of power outages, employees were sent home early, and, toward evening, people began to trickle into evacuation centers with pillows and blankets under their arms.

Nearly 12,000 Suffolk County residents, including almost all persons on the popular Fire Island resort, were evacuated in a race to clear coastal areas before Hurricane Belle was expected to arrive.

Governor Carey ordered the opening of National Guard Armories in Riverhead, Bay Shore, Patchogue, Smithtown and Huntington to provide sanctuaries for evacuees.

No major evacuations were ordered during the day in Nassau County, but Ralph G. Caso, the County Executive, declared the county on a full emergency alert. He recommended that all residents within a quarter mile of water be prepared to leave their homes. During the day, many residents left their homes voluntarily and stayed with friends or relatives away from the threatened areas.

Nassau County was preparing school buildings and police and firehouses as evacuation centers.

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Gales and Rain Strike South Jersey Shore

Hurricane Belle skirted the southern New Jersey coast last night, passing about 50 miles out to sea, but sent waves, gale-force winds and heavy rain ashore, flooding low-lying areas, smashing windows and knocking out electrical power to dozens of shore communities.

The boardwalk at Atlantic City was reported awash. However, no major damage was reported as the storm swept by Cape May and Atlantic City between 9 P.M. and 10 P.M., nor were there any reports of fatalities or injuries.

As the hurricane began to pass by the Barrier Islands around 11 P.M., it left some electrical power out in Surf City, Tuckerton, Ocean Township, Lacey Township, Lakewood, Howell Township, Point Pleasant and Point Pleasant Beach.

Communities along New Jersey's shore were ordered evacuated yesterday before the onslaught of the heavy winds and high tides.

The National Weather Service issued a hurricane warning for the state's entire coast, and thousands of vacationers fled from oceanfront resorts. All shoreline state parks were closed, and a Civil Defense command post for the state was set up in West Trenton, at the headquarters of the State Police.

"We anticipate the worst," said Governor Byrne, who held a news conference to discuss plans for the emergency and canceled a scheduled trip today to Washington in order to be on hand in case of problems.

"We have to plan for the worst," he said. "We have to alert people so we can be prepared. Residents know where the flooding takes place, so our biggest thrust is toward resort guests."

The Governor said that warnings had been issued on possible flooding of the Delaware, Passaic and Ramapo Rivers and that the Garden State Parkway had been alerted to suspend collecting tolls in the event that evacuees had to be moved more swiftly. As of 6 P.M., however, that had not become necessary.

"Plan for a two-day camping

Continued on Page 16, Column 2



BELFAST: Trucks are set on fire in the city to protest against Britain's end special privileges for political prisoners. An article is on page 3.

New Layoff Fears Confront Hospitals

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

Officials from the city and state governments and the municipal hospital system warned yesterday that more layoffs of hospital employees would be necessary in less than five months unless the system could achieve savings in its operations or produce new revenues from outside sources.

Their comments came as fiscal aides began calculating the impact of a labor settlement last week to the four-day New York City hospital strike, in which striking union members agreed to surrender cost-of-living wage increases due them last month to forestall the

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Rally of Youth in India's Governing Party Focuses Spotlight on Mrs. Gandhi's Son

By WILLIAM BORDERS
Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9—The youth wing of India's dominant political party today held a rally apparently designed in part to promote Sanjay Gandhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 29-year-old son.

In the first national rally ever held by the Youth Congress, several thousand delegates gathered at a gaily-decorated fairground here for two days of speeches, songs and cultural programs devoted to the theme of resurgent youth.

"The elder politicians should encourage the youth to come up, and not stand in their way," Mr. Gandhi said, setting the tone of the meeting at a week-end news conference.

Meeting the Press

The news conference was his first formal meeting with Indian reporters in the year since he began emerging as a national political figure in his own right. Their dispatches, which are subject to strict Government censorship, described his performance in such terms as "brave" and "forthright," and "quietly confident."

Mr. Gandhi, a New Delhi businessman, has spent recent months traveling extensively around the country, advancing a five-point program urging birth control and reforestation and attacking illiteracy and the traditions of the dowry and the caste system.

His five points were a major theme of the rally today, promoted with huge banners and posters bearing such slogans as "plant a tree," and this appeal for small families: "Happy man, happy life. Just two kids, happy wife."

There were also a number of pictures of Mr. Gandhi, including a 20-foot full-length portrait at the entrance to the grounds, and several linking him with his mother and his grandfather, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Gandhi, who dresses in a simple white cotton kurta and wears his Sikhism-modishly full, side-parted hair, asked whether he planned to run for office if his mother's Government scheduled an election, Mr. Gandhi replied: "If there is an election, then I'll answer that question at that time."

Charter Plans Defended

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi tonight defended her Government's proposals to amend the Constitution, saying: "If life changes, the Constitution will also have to change."

The proposals, which include summing the powers of the courts to challenge constitutional amendments, are to be presented to Parliament at the session that opens tomorrow.



Sanjay Gandhi

calling how Mrs. Gandhi herself learned the business of politics, at about the same age, through an intimate relationship with her father, Prime Minister Nehru, who was a widower.

In the Indian tradition of the joint family, Mr. Gandhi and his wife live in the home of the Prime Minister, who is a widower. He is said to be involved in Government decisions at a very high level.

Son Answers Questions

Since joining the executive committee of the Youth Congress late last year, his formal entry into politics, Mr. Gandhi has been functioning as its principal spokesman. For example, it was he who answered most of the questions about the youth movement at the news conference.

"The Youth Congress goal is not entirely political," he said. "It is to get the youth together, to get them to feel part of the country, so they will want to help build the country."

Mr. Gandhi said he hoped that in its current recruitment campaign the youth movement could be broadened to include such generally nonpolitical people as artists and doctors.

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Fuel Plant Can Make Atom Explosive

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Reprocessing plants of the type that Pakistan plans to build are capable of producing plutonium, which can serve both as a nuclear fuel and in nuclear weapons.

Plutonium does not occur in any significant quantities in nature. It is manufactured in nuclear reactors and must be extracted from the reactor fuel elements by a reprocessing plant.

When the United States built its first two atomic weapons, its choice because of the many uncertainties involved, was uranium as the fuel for one and plutonium as the fuel for the other.

Uranium comes out of the ground as a mixture of two forms, or isotopes. Predominantly it is uranium 238, which cannot be used as fuel. Less than 1 percent is uranium 235, suitable for bomb or reactor.

To separate the two isotopes was a formidable challenge achieved primarily at the gaseous diffusion plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn. This provided the fuel for the Hiroshima bomb.

The other potential fuel—plutonium—could be produced by subjecting uranium 238 to bombardment by fast neutrons from the splitting of uranium 235 atoms in a chain reaction. Special reactors for this purpose were built at Hanford, Wash., producing plutonium for the Nagasaki bomb.

Conventional atomic power plants throughout the world are fueled with uranium in which the uranium 235 has been enriched, sufficiently to sustain a chain reaction. In such a reaction, neutrons released by the splitting of uranium 235 atoms split other such atoms in a continuous cycle.

Some of the neutrons, however, convert residual uranium 238 in the fuel into plutonium 239. A wide range of other radioactive substances is also produced, both by the neutron bombardment and by the splitting of uranium atoms.

After a certain amount of uranium 235 has been used up,

the fuel can be sent to a reprocessing plant for separation and disposition of all those products. They fall into three categories: plutonium, uranium (whose isotopes must again be separated for fuel) and a residue of radioactive waste products that must be disposed of safely.

The fuel, be it uranium 235 or plutonium, can be refined to the modest level of enrichment needed for power plants, or it can be refined to bomb-grade levels, which are far purer. A major concern in equipping nations with reprocessing plants is that, if they can perform one level of refinement, they can go one long step further and make bomb fuel.

At present plutonium is apparently not being used as fuel in power plants except in breeder reactors designed to convert large amounts of uranium 238 into plutonium and "burn" at least some of the latter. Only a few such plants have begun full-scale operation, in Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

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U.S. and Pakistan Seek to Avoid Split on French Atom Fuel Plant

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

economic aid. Concerned about a military threat from India, the Pakistanis are urgently seeking to buy about a hundred A-7's for more than \$500 million.

Mr. Kissinger was reluctant to go into details of the possible compromise, but he did say at the news conference that one approach would be for the Pakistanis and the French to sign an agreement similar to one close to conclusion between the United States and Iran. Under it the United States would in effect have a veto over Iranian actions in the nuclear field to insure that nuclear material could not be converted into explosives for weapons.

Reporters on the plane were told that further discussion would have to be held with the French to see if this was feasible. The Pakistanis have agreed to buy the reprocessing plant from France as part of a nuclear-power package that would include the construction of 24 reactors around the country.

Although Mr. Kissinger, with Mr. Bhutto sitting nearby in the airport lounge, tried to avoid any sign of a crisis, the issue has become a major one in United States-Pakistani relations.

The Pakistanis, even if they built the reprocessing plant, which would have international safeguards Washington finds inadequate, could not produce material for weapons for 10 years, American officials believe.

Throughout the morning it was raining in Lahore, where

floods have caused considerable damage. Mr. Kissinger announced that the United States was giving Pakistan 200,000 tons of wheat in emergency aid.

France Is Critical of U.S.

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Aug. 9—The Foreign Ministry called in the United States Embassy here today to express surprise and displeasure at American efforts to block the sale of a uranium reprocessing plant to Pakistan, an embassy spokesman said.

Sam Gannoc, chargé d'affaires, was summoned to be told that France intended to go ahead with the deal.

The French were particularly annoyed that Secretary of State Kissinger made a public threat to cut off American aid to Pakistan if the sale went through—a move causing domestic political embarrassment to the French Government since it was believed here to provide domestic political advantage to the Ford Administration.

The French made similar statements when the United States protested a sale to South

The Proceedings in the U.N. Today

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Korea. But in that case, officials noted the Government had developed some doubts of its own and was not disappointed when Seoul succumbed to American demands that the sale be canceled.

The Government also issued a statement saying that it had completely and scrupulously observed all international rules in agreeing to sell the plant to Pakistan.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the deal had been followed by an accord between France, Pakistan and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, signed March 18, and that the United States delegate on the agency's Board of Governors joined in endorsing it. It provides for agency supervision and controls to make sure the plant serves only peaceful purposes.

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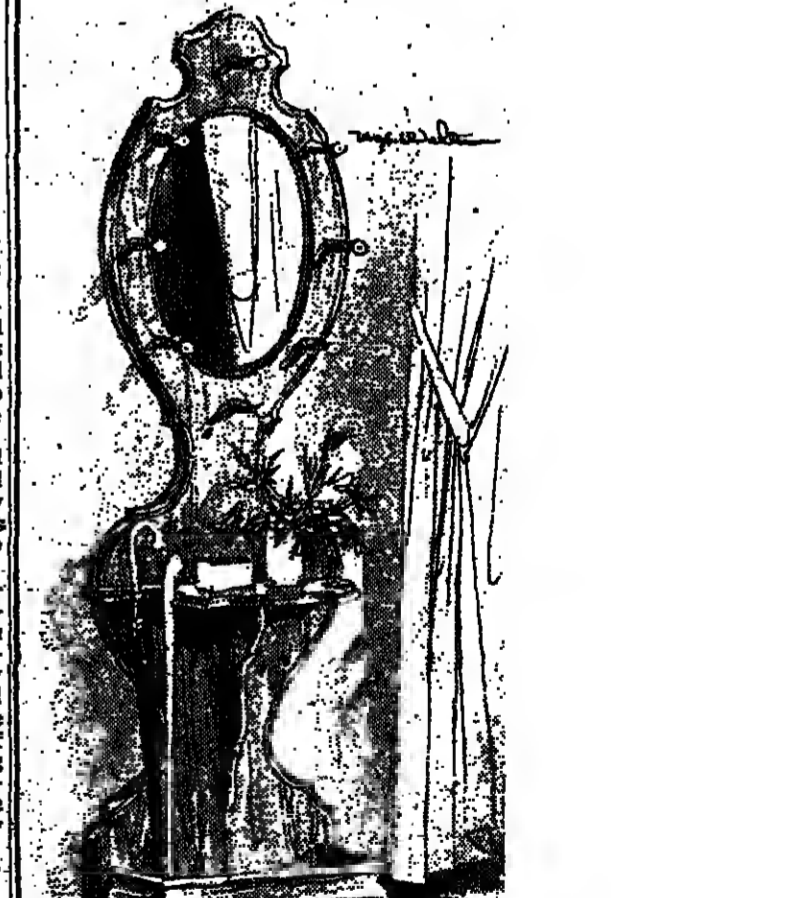
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ARREST: Arab youths wearing masks hurl stones at Israeli soldiers during demonstrations in Nebhus, on west bank of Israeli-occupied Jordan, to protest new sales tax, the same as in effect in Israel.

Rightists Reported Massing on 2 Fronts in Lebanon

By IHSAN A. HIAZI
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 9 — Right-wing Christian forces were reported today to be massing on two fronts to launch new attacks against Palestinian and leftist positions.

News of the reported concentrations came from sources in the central leadership of the Palestinian groups and the Lebanese leftist-Moslem alliance.

A rightist radio station said that the area of Al Jamhour, a Christian stronghold about seven miles east of here on the main Beirut-Damascus highway, had been declared a military zone and that a dusk-to-dawn curfew had been put into force there.

The leftist press said reconnaissance information received by the Palestinian-leftist leadership indicated that the rightists had gathered as many as 100 military vehicles at Al Jamhour in addition to a large number of militiamen. The troops were said to have begun moving toward the Christian village of Al Louiza a few miles down the road.

This force intends to attack Palestinian and leftist strongholds in the southern outskirts of Beirut to open the road for the rightists toward the Beirut international airport, the papers said. The airport, which has been closed since late June after having been shelled, is now under control of the Arab League's peacekeeping force.

Leftist newspapers also reported large rightist concentrations in the Zgharta area in northern Lebanon. These forces were said to be planning to attack leftist and Moslem positions east of the port of Tripoli.

Camille Chamoun, a prominent right-winger who is Minister of Interior, said today he had received information that 16 Mirage fighter planes had arrived here recently from Libya for use by the leftist forces and that they were to be assembled by a team of French technicians headed by a French Communist.

Mr. Chamoun, who spoke to reporters after a meeting with President Suleiman Franjeh,



The New York Times/Aug. 10, 1976
Al Jamhour (underlined) was reported becoming an assembly area for an attack by rightists.

did not identify the French Communist.

A rightist radio station quoted Mr. Chamoun as having said that the planes had arrived in 64 crates at the southern port of Saïda and had been taken to Al Mukhtara, the home village of the leftist leader Kamal Jumblat in a district 16 miles south of here. The crates have been put in a special warehouse to await assembly, Mr. Chamoun said.

The rightists have charged that the Soviet Union has built two airstrips in southern Lebanon for use by the Leftists and Palestinians.

Leftist sources here dismissed Mr. Chamoun's charges as "ridiculous" and declined further comment.

A Greek ship carrying food supplies was reported to have been sunk today at the port of Tyre in the south. A leftist-controlled radio station said that the ship, the Athena, had been hit by a torpedo.

The radio said that investigations were under way to determine how the "sabotage" had taken place. It accused Syria and Israel of collusion in tightening the blockade against leftist-controlled areas of Lebanon.

Unity Is a Keynote of the Lebanese War

JANNER

York Times

00, Aug. 7-

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tian soldiers in this week and to which "mopping-up operations" were being conducted this morning.

The body was being taken to a bridge where the Moslem dead have been dumped for months. There are no seotries there to stop the practice, and when too many drivers paused to gaze at the corpses, a sign was put up saying, "Do not stop here."

Garbage Heap and Underpass

Similar things have happened on the Moslem side. The favorite dumping grounds in western Beirut are a garbage heap on the seafont and an unused underpass over the museum that is the crossing point between the eastern and western parts of the city.

During a lull in the fighting earlier this year a military leader of the Phalangists, a Christian group, drove into western Beirut on a personal errand. Recognized, he was killed, mutilated and towed in the dust.

In Chekka and other towns in northern Lebanon where a Palestinian offensive last month collapsed after two days, witnesses tell of dozens of families, men, women and children, gunned-down by the Moslem attackers.

The hatred between the religious communities is still deepening.

"I am fighting against it, but I am beginning to become a fanatic myself," a young woman said.

"I don't care—they must all die," said a housewife who had witnessed the mutilation of an acquaintance.

A visitor is struck by the passivity with which political and religious leaders on both sides regard the atrocities. Foreigners who have been in Lebanon uninterruptedly since the start of the war 16 months ago can recall no public statement by the several Christian sects or

by the Moslem authorities warning their respective congregations against the excesses.

The same is true of political leaders. The only one who has consistently spoken against the outrages and has urged the public execution of culprits is Raymond Eddé, the maverick Christian centrist who was an unsuccessful presidential candidate this spring.

Religious leaders on both sides give evasive answers when the subject is broached. They attribute the atrocities to the other side while describing their own men as hot-blooded fellows who get carried away by their grief and anger now and then.

This was the attitude taken by Siman Douby, a Maronite Catholic who is a member of Parliament from the north and who gave up the priesthood to become a politician. "Of course the church condemns maiming a man," said Mr. Douby, now known as the Fighting Priest, "but religion recognizes the right to self-defense."

"Undisciplined Elements" Outrages on both sides are most often laid to "undisciplined elements." Sometimes an investigation or even a court-martial is promised, and then the case is forgotten.

Rivalries between the private armies and political groups on both sides get in the way of justice. Each group knows too much about the other, and each is open to blackmail. Culprits from other groups are often handed over to their own commanders, who may or may not punish them.

Al Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla organization, has identified the men who kidnapped the American Ambassador, Francis E. Meloy Jr., but profess not to have found those who killed him.

In a recent kidnapping and rape case in western Beirut, the perpetrator was apprehended

by one organization and handed to his own group, where he was beaten up and released. When officials of the first organization were asked why they did not punish him themselves, they hinted that it had been politically impossible.

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Rioting Spreads Through South Africa

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3
announced that representatives of South Africa's 2.9 million people of East Indian and mixed descent would be invited to join ministers on a Cabinet council, which will advise the Government on matters affecting their community.

The move was hailed by some spokesmen, but seemed likely to be rejected by those who have demanded full parliamentary representation. That move, recommended by an official commission two months ago, has already been rejected by the Government, which removed all nonwhite representatives from Parliament years ago.

The Prime Minister's remarks were published as police riot squads tried to contain the most widespread violence since the South African disturbances flared again six days ago. They opened fire in at least three townships, but mobs of youths succeeded in burning numerous Government buildings, including the Legislature in one of the tribal homelands.

The worst of the trouble was in Soweto, the largest of the black townships, which lies on the southwestern perimeter of Johannesburg, and Alexandra, a smaller and poorer enclave set inside the city's northern suburbs. In both, crowds of youths renewed their attempts to prevent residents from going to work for white companies in the city.

For the fourth successive working day, the youths set up improvised roadblocks in the townships. When policemen in armored vehicles moved in to tear the roadblocks down, the youths stoned the vehicles and set neighboring Government buildings on fire.

Tear Gas and Gunfire

The most violent incident occurred in Alexandra, when police officers opened fire on youths who attacked a police vehicle. A police statement said that three youths were hit, two of whom died later in a hospital. The deaths increased the number of deaths from police gunfire in the last week to five. At least four others have died in the unrest, though not directly as a result of police action.

Policemen also fired tear gas and warning shots in Diepkloof, a section of Soweto, and in a black township near Randfontein, 20 miles west of Johannesburg, where two youths were reported to have been wounded. Both incidents occurred when police intervened to prevent the youths from blocking roads and stoning buses.

In Chiawelo, another section of Soweto, youths stoned commuter trains to Johannesburg and set fire to a primary school. They also attacked a court in the Meadowland section, which was attacked in an earlier incident last week.

According to the police, who barred whites from all the affected townships, one group of Alexandra residents hit back at attempts to keep them from work. The police said that a group of workers at a factory on the edge of the township emerged from the workshops and drove off a crowd of youths who were shouting demands for them to return home.

Other incidents, including attacks on schools, Government offices and beer halls, were reported from the townships of Duduza, Kwathema and Vosloorus, southeast of Johannesburg; Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, southwest of the city; Gamastrad, near Pretoria, the capital; Khaiso, near Pieterburg, in the northeast of the country; Gahi, near Durban, and Mdantzani, near East London, both on the Indian Ocean; and Montshwa, near Mafeking, in the northwest of the country.

'Enemies' Are Cited
At Montshwa, the capital of the Bophuthatswana homeland, demonstrators burned down the parliament building. The demonstrators, said by the police to be students at local high schools, hurled a number of other buildings, and set fire to dozens of vehicles, including at least 10 belonging to police and Government officials.

The leader of the homeland, Chief Minister Lucas Mangope, acknowledged that the demonstrators' motive was political. But he said that he would stick by his agreements to lead the territory, one of nine so-called homelands, into independence. Nationalism for the homelands has been proposed by the South African Government as an alternative to equal rights for blacks in the country as a whole.

In his remarks on the disturbances, Mr. Vorster repeated earlier charges that they had been orchestrated by South Africa's enemies. "As the international tension builds up outside," he said, "so our enemies will see to it that the internal tension rises. That is precisely what they are doing at the moment."

The Prime Minister said that it was "a fool who didn't see

South-West Africa Parley
JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 9 (AP)—Negotiations on the future of South-West Africa are close to an agreement that would prepare the territory for independence as a multiracial state, sources at a constitutional conference in Windhoek said today.

South Africa and its white minority Government rules South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. Committee sources said that plans would be announced Aug. 24 to set up an interim multiracial government to prepare the country for independence by next June 30.

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Poland Favors Linkage To Reds of East and West

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

Special to The New York Times

WARSAW, Aug. 9 — There are growing signs that Poland's Communist Party is seeking to become a bridge between the orthodox of Moscow and the dissident Western European Communist parties that say they no longer accept Moscow as their directing center.

A member of the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee told a correspondent recently that "we Polish Communists have an ambition to play an important part in Europe, creating a model of socialism acceptable to everyone, including our comrades in both directions."

The rift between the two Communist camps was evident before and during the meeting of European Communist leaders held in Berlin in June.

The Soviet Communist Party had long wanted such a meeting to demonstrate the unity of European Communism. But when it finally took place, Moscow and its closest ideological allies — the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany — found themselves at odds on key issues with the new bloc of "Euro-Communists."

The main issue was and remains the doctrine of "proletarian internationalism" — Soviet hegemony over all Communist parties everywhere, in Moscow's terminology.

The dissident parties, those of Italy, France, Spain, Yugoslavia and Rumania, participated in the Berlin meeting only on condition that the concept of a Moscow "center" be dropped.

The conference itself produced a bland, general document that glossed over all the issues, pleased no one and was not even signed by its authors. The polemics between the two camps, in speeches and the press, have continued. But Poland now finds itself in an unusual position.

Poland is in the innermost circle of the Soviet bloc. Its party leader, Edward Gierek, is always accorded pride of place alongside the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, at international Communist meetings.

Surprise to Diplomats
But to the surprise of some Western observers, Poland has not taken a stand with Moscow against the Euro-Communists.

"You will notice," a member of the Central Committee of the Polish party told a correspondent, "that nothing unpleasant has been published in this country about the Italian Communist Party. Some other fraternal parties have come down rather hard on the Italians."

"The party is a good Marxist-Leninist party, and we fully support it," he continued. "But notice also, please, that we remain on the closest terms with the Soviet Communist Party, too."

Secretary Gierek is a close friend of both Berlinguer and Brezhnev," he added, referring to the Italian party leader, Enrico Berlinguer.

"We Polish Communists have an ambition to play an important part in Europe, creating a model of socialism acceptable to everyone, including comrades in both directions," he said.

Poland's interest in mediating between Moscow and the dissidents, especially the Italian party, has surprised some diplomats, in the light of recent complications.

After the rioting here on June 25 that was caused by a Government announcement of drastic increases in the price of food, the Italian Communists intervened.

Many Poles were arrested after the riots, and the dissident historian and former Communist Jacek Kuron appealed on their behalf to Mr. Berlinguer.

The Central Committee of the Italian party promptly asked Poland to show clemency and added: "It must be possible in the socialist countries to resolve social contrasts and even conflicts without serious disturbances, through a continuous search for active collaboration by the workers."

Regarded as Effective
The Polish party might have reacted angrily to such public interference by a foreign party, however friendly. And in fact some of the arrested demonstrators received harsh prison sentences.

But in other respects Polish leaders have been highly conciliatory toward those involved in the brief revolt, and many here see Italian Communist influence as having had a softening effect.

The Italian Communist Party has been attacking the party of Czechoslovakia hard and continuously ever since 1968 when current Czech leaders were installed by the Soviet invasion that year," a diplomat said.

"The Italian Communists played a big role in casting the Czech Communists as the pariah party of Europe," he said. "Obviously, the Poles want to avoid that kind of reputation."

Terrorist Bombing in Burma Said to Kill 5 and Injure 76

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 9 (AP) — Three terrorist bombings in five days killed 5 persons and wounded 76, the Government has announced.

In the latest incident in the capital, one person was killed and seven were wounded and three cars were damaged by a bomb explosion near a theater Friday, the Government said.

The authorities believe that the bombers were from one of the many exile and insurgent groups that operate from the jungle border area with Thailand. No arrests were made.

In another development, the Government arrested 47 members of an underground Communist organization on charges of having published anti-Government propaganda, the official news agency said.

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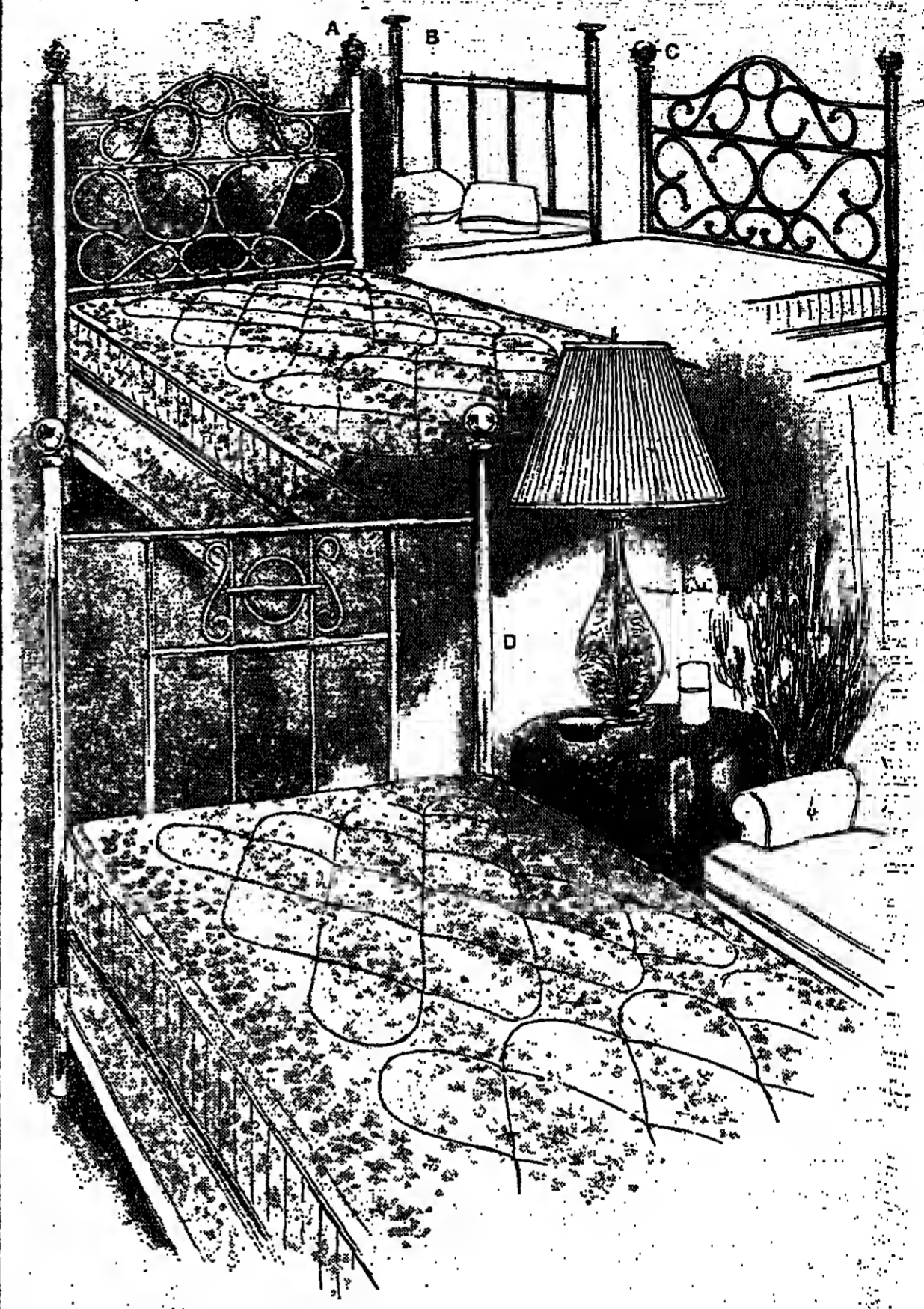
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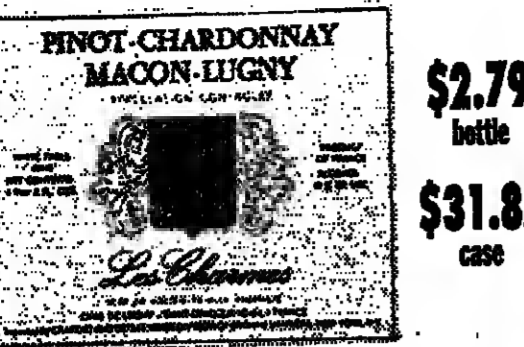


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CKEYNER GEISBERGER 1973 (Moselle)	2.99	34.10
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COTES DU RHONE ROUGE 1974, La Vieille Ferme	2.29	26.50
RIOJA, MARQUES DE CACERES 1970 (Spain)	2.59	32.50
BROUILLY, CHATEAU DE LA GRAIZE 1974	3.99	44.50
COTES DE NUIS VILLAGES 1973, Julica (Burgundy)	3.99	45.50
CHATEAU GRAND PUTY DUCASSE 1971 (Pauillac)	4.99	49.95
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British M.P. Holds Mob At Bay in Belfast Home

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 9 (AP)—A Roman Catholic member of the British Parliament from Ulster, revolver in hand, held a mob of 30 persons at bay in his home early today. "I do not think I have ever been closer to death," he said afterward.

Gerry Fitt, 50 years old, leader of the Ulster Social and Democratic Labor Party, the leading moderate Catholic group, his wife, Ann, and their 13-year-old daughter, Geraldine, were taken to a hospital and treated for shock.

The attack followed a week-end of unrest in which thousands of supporters of the Irish Republican Army demonstrated to observe the fifth anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial for suspected I.R.A. guerrillas. This practice has since been stopped.

The I.R.A. is seeking to end British rule in Northern Ireland and to unite the largely Protestant province with the Catholic-dominated Irish Republic. The Catholic-backed Labor Party also favors reunification, but Mr. Fitt is a bitter opponent of I.R.A. violence.

Mr. Fitt, who represents West Belfast in the British Parliament, gave this account of the attack at 4 A.M. in the New Lodge district of Antim Road: "We were awakened by a tremendous banging of lids and shouting, and the mob began to throw stones and bottles. They were thumping the front door, and I immediately expected to see the police or army arriving."

"After 10 minutes, there was no sign of the police. My daughter, who was getting hysterical, ran in, shouting 'Daddy, they are in the hall!' I picked up my gun, went to the bedroom door, and there they were standing at the top of the stairs.

"I pointed the gun at them, and said: 'Move. Get down the stairs or you are dead.' They began backing off, and I followed them down the stairs until I was standing at the bottom holding them at bay in the hall.

"There were only three thoughts in my mind all this time: This is the way I die; I hope they won't kill my wife and child; I hope to God I don't have to kill anybody."

"If I hadn't had a gun, I am sure I would be dead now. I don't think they would have shot me, but they would probably have kicked me to death."

Besides the 30 intruders in the house, 200 people were massed outside.

Mr. Fitt said he telephoned the police and other authorities nine times before help arrived, and he said he wants an inquiry into the delay. A Government spokesman said: "There was protection for Mr. Fitt's house, but it was overwhelmed by the mob, and reinforcements could not get through."

I.R.A. Leader Arrested
BELFAST, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—The police arrested a leading official of the Provisional Irish Republican Army today in an apparent attempt to prevent rioting here from spreading.

Maire Drumm, vice president of the Provisional I.R.A.'s political wing, was not charged immediately, but she may be held for up to 72 hours under emergency legislation. She said at a weekend rally that Belfast would be pulled down stone by stone if the British Government ended the special prisoner status of persons convicted of political violence.



Associated Press
Gerry Fitt, head of the Ulster Social and Democratic Labor Party, holds weapon as he reconstructs events of yesterday.

Jews Boycotting an Arab-Owned London Hotel

LONDON, Aug. 9—The Dorchester Hotel, which was bought a few weeks ago by wealthy Arabs, is losing some of its Jewish clients, a spokesman said today.

Long-term bookings canceled by Jewish charities "could run into millions," The Sunday Telegraph said in a story yesterday. The spokesman denied that the losses were on such a scale. "But we're very sad about it," the spokesman said. "Some half-dozen organizations have canceled, and some of them had been coming here for years. No reasons were given."

Bookings for bar mitzvahs and weddings, however, have not been affected, the spokesman said, and the hotel has been busy this summer. "Even in August, usually a quiet month, we have an 80 percent occupancy," the spokesman said.

The Dorchester's ballroom and banquet facilities have been favorites for the more opulent charity affairs since the hotel opened in 1931. The organizations that canceled include the Jewish Blind Society, the Wolfson Foundation and the Antituberculosis League of Israel.

Lady Wolfson, who chairs the Children and Youth Aliyah Committee of Britain, was reported to have canceled a luncheon for 400 women for next March "as a result of Arab takeover."

Greville Janner, a member of the Board of Jewish Rabbis and of Parliament, said he said the Board did not believe in a boycott. "On the other hand, people feel that while blockade and boycott continues, they are not to hold their breath in an Arab-owned hotel."

The 230-room hotel was bought in consortium of Arab men. There are two new boards. The new board, the Jewish Agency has emphasized, has emphasized that Jewish guests will be welcomed.

Senate Passes \$104 Billion Defense Bill But Delays Money to Buy Three B-1's

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Senate passed a \$104-billion defense appropriation bill today, deferring \$1 billion for the purchase of the first three B-1 bombers until after Feb. 1.

The 82-to-6 vote sent the bill to a conference with the House to resolve differences. One issue to be settled is the timing of the B-1 bomber purchases. The House voted \$1 billion for initial orders for a planned \$22 billion fleet of 244 planes without restriction as to timing.

The Senate went along with the recommendation of its Appropriations Committee that commitment of any procurement money be postponed until after the Presidential inauguration. This would give the new President a chance to review latest prototype test data and decide whether the new supersonic plane is worth the cost.

The Senate bill is \$3.9 billion less than President Ford's budget proposal and \$1.4 billion under the House measure. The Senate total, however, is \$11.6 billion more than was appropriated for the fiscal year 1976, which ended June 30.

Before final action, the Senate rejected amendments to delete \$50 million for advance procurement items for a fourth Nimitz class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and \$75 million for 360 nonnuclear Lance surface-to-surface missiles.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, who proposed to remove the carrier money, urged that it be delayed pending completion of a National Security Council study of the future role of aircraft carriers in naval warfare. The amendment was defeated, 50 to 35.

Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that the new carrier was designed to replace the Midway in 1984 to maintain a 12-carrier force considered necessary.

The Senate also defeated, 61 to 15, an amendment by Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to eliminate money for the Lance missiles. He argued that equivalent support for artillery forces could be provided more cheaply through aerial bombing.

Senator Stennis countered that to provide a conventional capability for the Lance missile in Europe would reduce the chances of starting a nuclear war.

The Senate bill provides \$6.2 billion for Navy shipbuilding, including funds for a new Trident submarine, three nuclear-powered attack submarines and eight guided-missile frigates.

The bill also carries funds for conversion of the nuclear-powered cruiser Long Beach to a strike cruiser equipped with the Aegis air defense system, but deletes funds for advance procurement for a new nuclear powered strike cruiser.

Other procurement items in the bill include \$1.4 billion for 108 F-15A fighter aircraft, \$492.7 million for six airborne warning and control system aircraft and \$274.5 million for 60 more Minuteman 3 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

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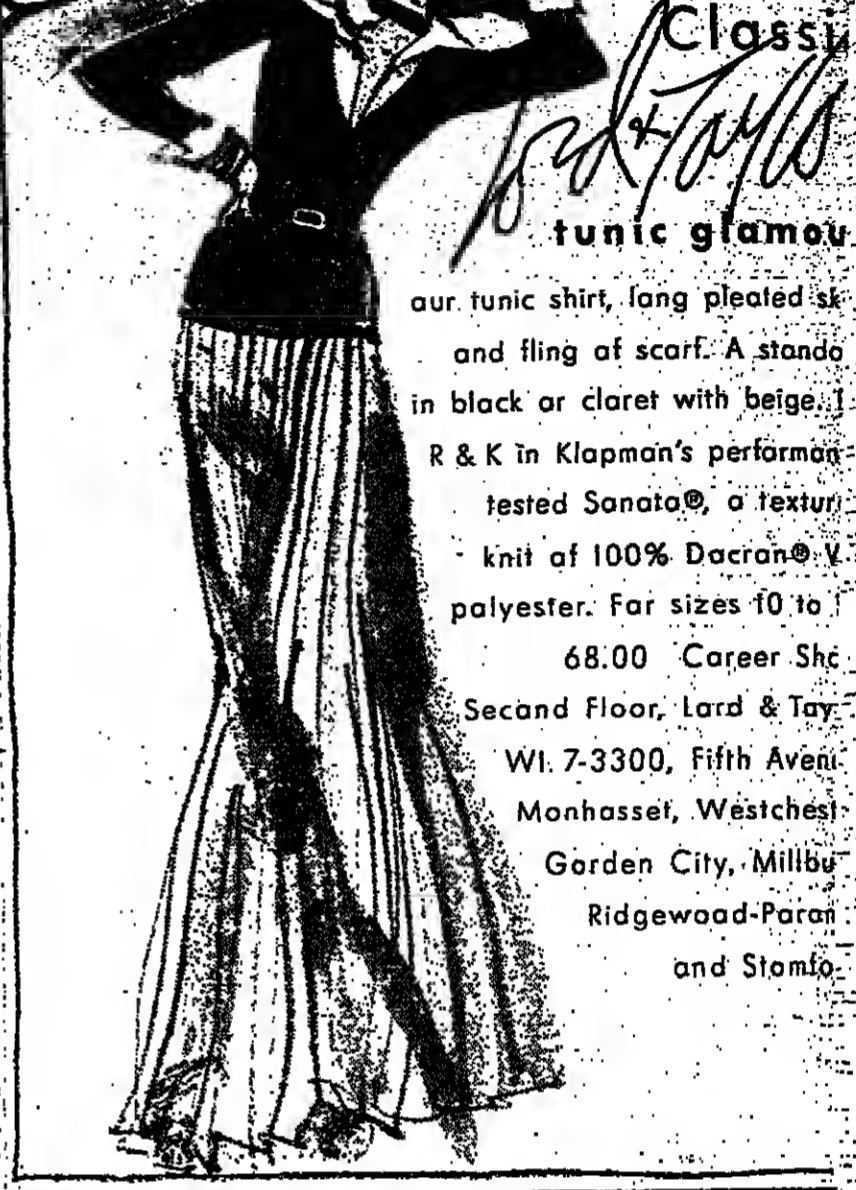
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Presence of Pope at Congress Laid to Health and His Desire to Avoid Dominating Event

By A. BRIGGS
VI reportedly desired attending the national Eucharistic Congress in Philadelphia on Sunday night, reasons, among them his desire to avoid being to

He did speak to assembly in John Stadium by satellite, telling the 0,000 worshippers us, at this moment in Philadelphia "ritual link-up." "I do not to make a shape over a Among the chief the Pope's physical and the strains a long trip and a od of activities. us, the Pope is in good basic hampered by a ic condition that impaired his mo- as say he wanted pilgrimages to the congress but ac- hat if he did so use of the strain,

to associates, ect would not, e deterred the factors had not id. Among them iff's belief that e might divert e the spectacle community of shiping, study- ating together. e- quently meo- is that as the Catholics, the som do not live n nations, the eager to evoke the emerging third world by rake a partisan velling to Phila- e Bicentennial

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he reports on id Bill Sewall, is in nearby ly, "but I real- get here and ch attention." ernois from iting medals, aligious litera- tion of Mary ear City Hall, been "over- e hospitality"

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in Philadelphia and that it was "unthinkable" that she would leave because of news accounts of disease.

Elsewhere, visitors shared lunches with each other, joined in singing on the plaza in front of the Civic Center, and made way for each other in crowded corridors.

Philadelphians generally acted pleased with the well-mannered festive crowd and many were swept up in its religious spirit.

One priest recalled a taxi ride during which the driver asked about the congress, then began recounting his family troubles. The driver

continued, declaring that he was an alcoholic, and asked the priest to pray for him.

The word "triumphal" has become for many modern Catholics a disparaging reference to an image of the church as proud, authoritarian and drunk with power. It is often associated with a period of church history in which the church combined spiritual with great secular authority.

Despite fears by some that the congress might reflect such attitudes, there was broad agreement that the event was strikingly free of discussion or display that

would reinforce such a view.

Except for grand processions at the beginning and end of the congress, there was little deviation, most critics admitted, from the promise by organizers that "this will not be a congress marked by pomp and pageantry."

Speakers were drawn from the church's creative and controversial ranks. Some of Catholicism's most powerful leaders, such as Teotocua Cardinal Cooke of New York, played relatively small roles while others like Mother Teresa, who founded the Missionaries of Charity in India, were given great prominence.

The congress was widely acclaimed for placing substance above pageantry. The Rev. Bryan Behr, secretary of the international justice desk at the United States Catholic Bishops' office, spoke forcefully on the politics of hunger and oppression. Leo Cardinal Suenens, Primate of Belgium, who is one of the church's most respected thinkers, appealed for church unity. Archbishop Helder Camara, the colorful Brazilian prelate, electrified audiences with passionate appeals for the poor.

John Cardinal Krol, of Philadelphia, director of the congress, who was the host but took a relatively small part in the proceedings, said that 85 percent of the speakers invited to the Congress had accepted.

The striking ecumenical dimension to the Congress could, in the view of many ecumenists, give the inter-faith movement a strong boost.

After a flurry of dramatic development in the 60's that thawed centuries of cool relations among Roman Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox, progress appeared to come to a virtual halt in recent years. Meanwhile, somewhat be-

hind the scenes, scholars and church leaders were carefully examining the issues that had most divided them.

This week 200 theologians at the congress reminded the churches how closely the major faiths agreed on the nature of the sacrament of the eucharist. Jan Cardinal Willebrands, the Netherlands head of the Vatican's Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, convened the session and emerged looking jubilant.

The churchmen were not speaking about uniting churches in one structure, an issue that once received a great deal more attention,

but were talking about some day kneeling together at a common table, an act of surpassing symbolic and real significance.

Problems still put such an eventuality a way off. Perhaps the most difficult problem, the scholars say, is reaching accord on the matter of recognition by churches of the authority of each other's clergy to officiate at the eucharist.

Another sign of ecumenism was the use of hymns formerly used only by Protestants.

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Social Contrasts Are Acute in Cairo

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Aug. 9—In trilling voices, the Egyptian bridesmaids gave the quavering Arab cry known as the "zaghrouta" as a sumptuous wedding procession wound through a Cairo hotel this week.

Yet the cries, the fine gowns, the costly perfumes, the elegant bridal couple, even the hired belly dancer leading the parade, failed to gladden the heart of a gray-haired merchant whose little shop stood near by for decades.

"These new rich," he muttered to an old acquaintance. "When they get themselves more money they go out and get a new bride."

Luxury and prosperity have blossomed in many forms in and around Cairo under the tolerant rule of Egypt's President, Anwar el-Sadat, who took office in 1970.

But a former Cairo resident returning here for the first time since the austere era of Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, finds that many Cairenes are deriving surprisingly little pleasure from these new good things of life.

This is partly because poverty and envy are widespread in this metropolis of more than eight million. It is partly because many new luxury articles here grow dilapidated or break down. It is partly because of overcrowding as the city's populace has swollen in recent years, partly because of painful inflation and partly because some Cairenes reject what they see as goddess-worship.

the rich, and a variety of modest pleasures for lesser consumers.

Hundreds of recently imported Mercedes-Benz sedans cruise Cairo's boulevards nowadays, although many of them have had their distinctive hood ornaments filched.

The courtyard of the Immobile, a dusty old office building, is now adorned by a gleaming, Western-style hamburger stand that serves imported ketchup, a prized rarity here a decade ago. The stand also has an espresso machine, but it has been out of order for days.

One of the elderly cargo-bearing feluccas sailing the Nile where it flows through Cairo is now gaily decorated with cardboard boxes that once contained imported whisky, a target for the indignation of Islamic traditionalists.

Offices of the Egyptian Government airline are adorned with computer terminals—which also seem to be out of order a good deal—and with a new name, "Egyptair," which reflects the fact that President Sadat, an ardent nationalist, has changed this country's name back to Egypt from United Arab Republic, as it was dubbed in the Nasser era.

In those days the national airline labored under the name United Arab Airlines. This was often shortened to U.A.A. which Cairo cynics said really stood for "Use Another Airline."

TV Sets in a Village
Signs of prosperity—and lack of pleasure in it—extend to the area of the ancient Saqqara pyramids 20 miles south of Cairo. A 20-family hamlet there has sprouted three television aerials in the last five years.

"We like it here, but the young men want to move into Cairo to earn more money," a visitor was told by Ali el-Hagar, a professional antiquities guard who is one of the hamlet's elders. But because of the crowding in Cairo, the young men are sometimes obliged to change their plans and move back to the hamlet.

"It's difficult to find a flat in the city now," Dr. Ali el-Khouli, a Government Egyptologist, said, shaking his head "and that makes some of the young men nervous."

Understandably, new buildings have been sprouting up outside Cairo, leading to complaints that they have been marring the landscape near other pyramids.

"I'm trying very hard to stop such building around this site," said Dr. Khouli, adding: "People who come here to see ancient things have enough modern things at home."

But new villas have already been rising along the Cairo to Saqqara route.

To be sure, many of the worries, complaints and tensions that a traveler finds in Cairo are not new. The perennial anxiety about worms in the cotton crop continues this summer, and a new generation of Western diplomats speaks in excited tones about an old problem: Egypt's massive debts.

President Sadat has lately been denouncing the excitable Libyan leader, Col.



While the austere regime of Gamal Abdel Nasser has passed, and prosperity has grown in the capital, he is not forgotten, as this picture in Cairo's railroad station attests.

Muammar el-Qaddafi as a "fanatic" — in rather the same way that President Nasser, a decade ago, denounced Jordan's stocky King Hussein as a "dwarf."

Now as in the past Cairenes still make war on the flies, using the excellent locally made plastic swatters. And the press still complains about rats. The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram asserted last month that rats were swarming even in the control tower of the Cairo airport.

Another perennial target of grumbling is the stately British Embassy here. A decade ago one newspaper complained that the V.R. on its gates stood for Viceroy and therefore constituted an affront to Egypt. Actually, they stand for Victoria Regina.

Last month Al-Ahram complained that the British Embassy's consular arm was being too snooty about Egyptians seeking British visas. The paper puffed: "The British Embassy has forgotten that Egypt exchanges consular and diplomatic representation with Britain and not with Scotland Yard."

Fistfights for Bus Seats
Yet other pressures are new or mounting. In years gone by, jokers used to claim that wily Cairenes, encountering a naive peasant on a city bus, would sit down and try to sell him the bus.

But there is less room for such pastimes these days because Cairo's exotic collection of buses—from India, and points West—has become so crowded that fistfights break out over empty seats.

The new Mercedes and other cars have clogged Cairo's avenues with unprecedented traffic jams, and pedestrians and drivers exchange insults that seem more heated than in years gone by.

The sum total of grumpiness in the air is also increased by the relative freedom that President Sadat has given to the Cairo newspapers. This has led to an outpouring of criticism of some Government activities, although not of President Sadat himself.

The mass circulation Cairo newspaper Al-Akhar recently even denounced the venerable Ministry of Religious Endowments as having mispent its funds to "put up luxury buildings for summer vacationers."

Books on Jewish Affairs
Another sign of the less repressive aura of the regime now than in years gone by is the fact that one Cairo bookstore, which formerly kept its books on Jewish af-

fairs cautiously out of sight, now has them openly on display.

But the bookstore's proprietor was in a complaining mood when an old customer came in last week. He gestured toward the street, which was crowded with new cars, modestly dressed Cairenes, and visiting Arabs from the Persian Gulf states. "It's like a carnival out there—but I can't afford it," he said ruefully.

Despite Government subsidies that hold down the prices of key commodities, Egypt has been hard hit by inflation. Estimates of the annual rate have been as high as 40 percent this year, and the cost of certain items, including some fairly routine works of art, have gone up much faster.

A Government-arranged pilgrimage to the sacred Islamic sites in Saudi Arabia this year had risen to almost \$1,900 for first class and more than \$1,600 second class. This is a painfully high sum, far larger than in past years and has already led to muted complaints.

Soothing Statements
Understandably, the Government makes confident and soothing statements that seem largely meant to assuage anxiety and tensions within the society.

Scattered wildcat strikes have been reported in recent months—although no recent instances of rioting in Cairo have come to light—and the police last week rounded up alleged members of an anti-Government Islamic group whose leader is said to have preached that Egypt's present society is godless and should be replaced by an Islamic theocratic state.

Without referring directly to such dissidence, President Sadat in a recent speech spoke glowingly of "modern Egypt, which is being built on science and faith." And in another address last month he told his audience "I advise you to give up spite and make love prevail."

Yet even among Egyptians who have prospered considerably in recent years, a traveler encounters spiteful remarks and second thoughts about how things have turned out here.

When these Egyptians speak of the Government, they speak more frequently of alleged corruption than they did 10 years ago. And even when they speak of personal things, they sometimes sound a negative note.

One scientist, having drawn on his substantial income to send two sons abroad for advanced study, told an old ac-

quaintance dolefully that they now seemed likely to spend their whole careers abroad.

"I have done the right thing for your professional life," he said. "But what have I done to my own family life?"

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Chinese Warn of New Quake After Series of Aftershocks

By ROSS H. MUNRO

PEKING, Tuesday, Aug. 10—Only one of the reported aftershocks was apparently felt in Peking. A few foreigners said they felt a tremor about 6:30 A.M. yesterday, but the vast majority did not notice it.

An earthquake notice from the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday asked foreigners to "maintain vigilance," but also said that "in Peking we have not discovered any full preliminary indications of an earthquake above a magnitude of six in coming days." This morning, however, the new warning noted that there had been six earthquakes above a magnitude of five, the two strongest measuring 6 and 6.2.

Two 5-year-old twin brothers. He said Mr. Drabant had taken part in countless punitive actions, arresting people, torturing them and transporting them to execution areas.

East German Newspaper Warns West on Border
EAST BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—East Germany indicated today that it might restrict visits by West Germans if West Germany continues its "agitation" over the killing of an Italian truck-driver by Eastern border guards.

An editorial prepared for the party newspaper Neues Deutschland accused West Germany of "shamelessly using [the killing] to justify and divert attention from the unending provocations against the state border by the German Democratic Republic."

Relations between the two Germanys have been strained because of a recent series of border incidents, including the killing of one West German and the wounding of another.

AN EX-NAZI TROOPER GETS LIFE SENTENCE

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Herbert Drabant, a former Nazi SS troop leader, was sentenced to prison for life by a civil court here today for having murdered an unknown number of Soviet citizens and having participated in the execution of at least 1,400 people, including many Jews, during World War II.

In the first war crimes trial held here in many years, the court dismissed Mr. Drabant's argument that he had had to carry out orders and found him guilty of crimes against humanity in German-occupied Soviet territory from 1941 to 1943.

Mr. Drabant, 61 years old, paled as he heard the life sentence, demanded last week by the prosecutor. He could have received a death sentence.

The judge described how Mr. Drabant, who was arrested last year while living a normal life in East Germany using his own name, had once shot and killed

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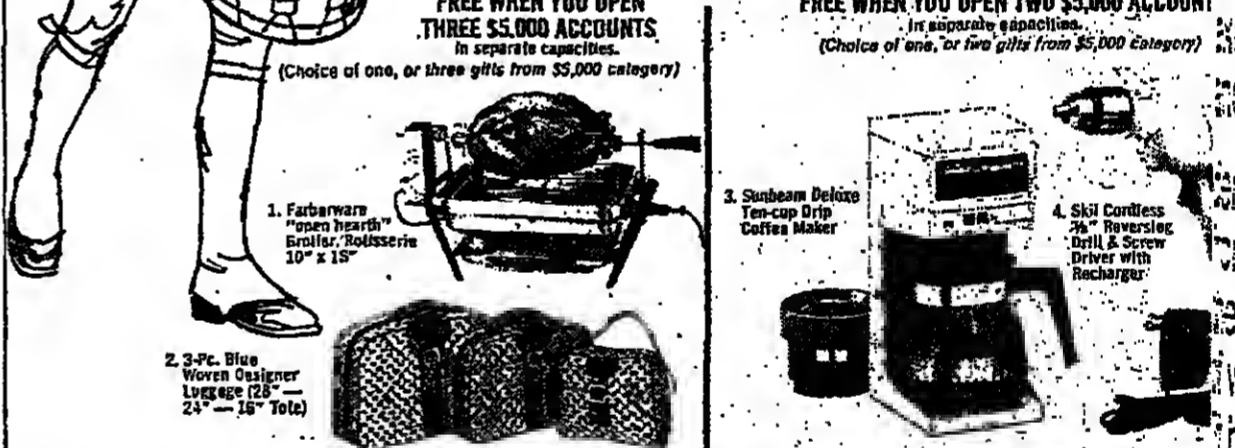
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The United Mine Workers of America And The Law

When the law benefits the Mine Workers, they demand its protection.

When the law does not suit the Mine Workers, they scorn it.

The United Mine Workers of America marshalled the law and demanded its strict enforcement to:

- constitute itself a Union
- properly remove its former President from office
- properly convict the Yablonski assassins
- elect a new UMW President
- pass the new Federal Coal Mine Safety Act
- pass liberal Black Lung Benefits
- demand the new Pension Reform Act be enforced rigidly
- demand that Coal Companies bargain exclusively with the UMW and
- demand an entirely new labor contract from the Coal Companies. In 1974, the UMW bargained the richest package of wages and benefits in its history. (It has properly boasted of that contract, including its new Grievance Procedure, in all the Union journals.)

The Coal Companies get one commitment in return—that there will be no strikes; all unresolved disputes would be arbitrated. **If that bargain were kept by the Mine Workers, courts would not be needed to deal with strikes over grievances.**

Spreading the Cedar strike was designed to intimidate Federal Judges from exercising their judicial function, and companies from seeking their right to relief in those courts.

If a large industrial corporation were to cut off half the Nation's energy supply, insult and ignore the Federal Court, lock-out thousands of employees illegally, shut-off their wages, and jeopardize their insurance and pensions, the outrage of Govern-

ment and political leaders would be tumultuous. But when a big labor union fails utterly to prevent that very conduct, the country is without an effective remedy.

Surely the great majority of coal miners, who have testified in open court that they are ready and willing to work, could be given some basic personal security. Are gangs of pickets, some brandishing shotguns, roving across state lines beyond the

How has the Union satisfied its no-strike requirement? During the 1974 contract:

There have been 4,355 illegal wildcat strikes.

The Nation has lost over 27,000,000 tons of coal.

Welfare Funds which finance miners' pensions and benefits have lost \$43,000,000.

Miners have lost \$141,000,000 in wages.

The Nation has lost badly needed energy.

- Mine workers struck against the State of West Virginia in 1974, when its Governor tried to allocate gasoline fairly during the oil embargo.
- Mine workers recently picketed a Subcommittee of the United States Senate, threatening another strike if a fatter Black Lung Bill was not passed.
- When the Cedar Coal Company sought court removal of illegal pickets last month, mine workers cried "Foul" and struck the entire industry to support its unlawful coercion of one employer.
- When two respected Federal Judges in Charleston upheld the no-strike requirement, mine workers demanded they be investigated for bribe-taking.

reach of Federal and state police powers? Can a Union with so much political and economic influence be allowed to escape all accountability? Are Federal Judges in Southern West Virginia helpless against raw intimidation, and without recourse to Federal Marshals? Surely the Nation and the economy need not suffer these mindless losses year after year. Federal, State, and Congressional leaders have a clear responsibility to end coal field chaos.

BITUMINOUS COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Office and...

السؤال الثاني

on His Second Anniversary: Still Battling for Nomination and Trailing Democratic Candidate in Polls

LIP SHABECOFF... The New York Times... AUG. 9... Ford spent his second anniversary as the 38th President of the United States...

of Communications issued a 93-page document... "The Ford Presidency, a Portrait of the First Two Years..."

feelings that marked the Bicentennial observation, on July 4th... As stated, this record is impressive...

Government is not viewed as deserving credit for the positive things that have happened to the country in the last two years... O'Neill Sees Negativism...

Mr. O'Neill declared... His statement was clearly a partisan political attack... But President Ford prescribed the wrong remedy for a country that was heading into recession...

be moving toward prosperity... But President Ford prescribed the wrong remedy for a country that was heading into recession... Unemployment, while lower than its peak of 8.9 percent in May 1975, is still 7.8 percent of the work force...

identity of Richard M. Nixon... Even Representative O'Neill gave Mr. Ford credit for "integrity." But he also pointed out somewhat dryly that this is "a quality he shares with most other Americans and virtually all but one of his predecessors..."

daring initiatives and sweeping doctrines... He has done so, according to his aides, because he felt that the nation needed a respite from governmental activism in order to recover its poise and stability and because the Government had simply grown too large...

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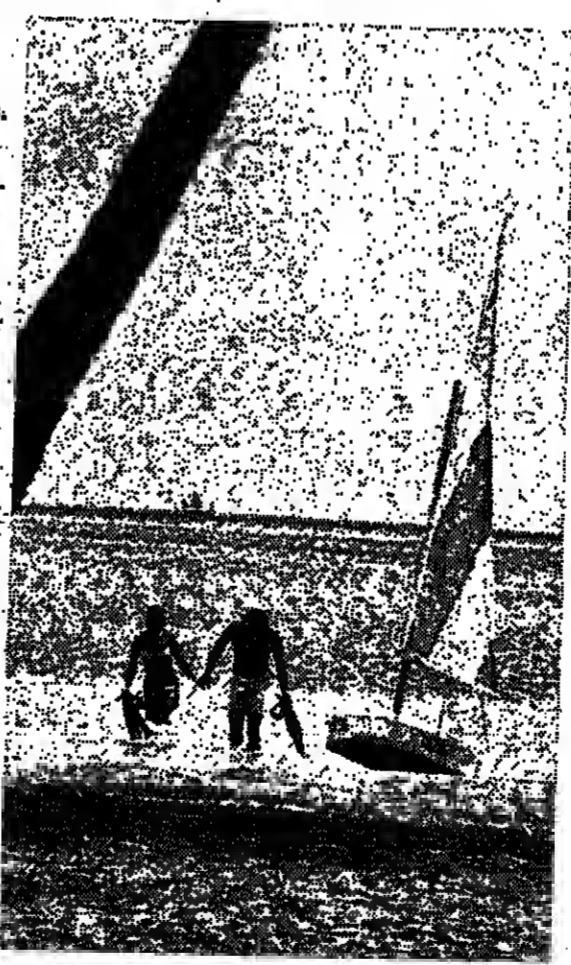
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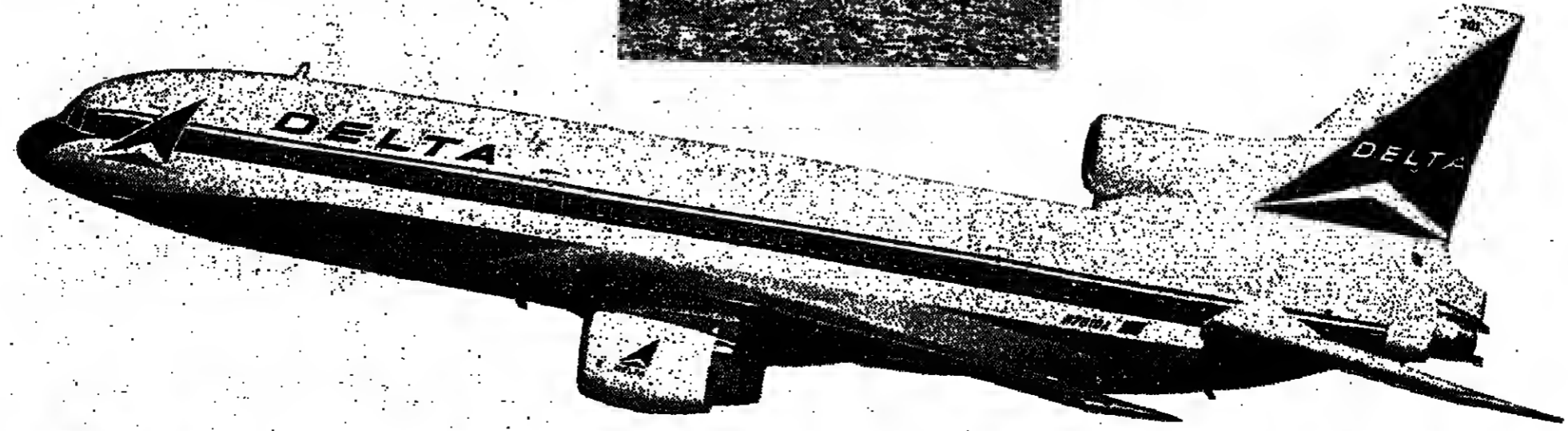
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HAMILTON SPECIAL AGENTS

Ford Camp Loses Panel Chairmanship; Uncommitted Delegate Named to Post

By RICHARD L. MADDEN
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9—President Ford's forces lost the chairmanship of a key platform subcommittee today, but aides to the President and his challenger, Ronald Reagan, professed cooperation to try to avoid a divisive fight.

As the 106-member Platform Committee began its final round of public hearings before drafting a document to submit next week to the Republican National Convention here, Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, a Ford delegate, was dropped as chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and Responsibilities, largely because he remained in Washington for Congressional business.

That subcommittee will consider such sensitive issues as abortion, busing and the equal rights amendment, on which Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan have disagreements.

Mr. Conte was replaced as chairman by State Senator Charles Pickering of Mississippi, who is listed as uncommitted, with a subcommittee vote of 9 to 4. Dorothy Zumwalt of Oklahoma, a Reagan delegate,

was installed as the subcommittee's vice chairman. "We were not upset by the result," said L. William Seidman of Michigan, who is Mr. Ford's assistant for economic affairs and a member of the Platform Committee.

He said that the chairman and co-chairman of the six other subcommittees, who had initially been appointed by Gov. Robert D. Ray of Iowa, the chairman of the Platform Committee, who is a Ford delegate, were formally elected today in separate meetings of the subcommittees.

However, another Ford delegate, Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois, narrowly survived a challenge to remain as co-chairman of the Subcommittee on Community and National Development.

"I think this shows the platform operation has been sound, and the party is determined to have a unified approach," Mr. Seidman told reporters. "It was left to the will of the delegates."

As a result of the initial skirmishing, Mr. Ford will have nine of the 15 votes on the Platform Committee's executive committee, which is composed

of Mr. Ray and the chairman and co-chairmen of the seven subcommittees.

The executive committee will guide the workings of the full committee as it completes hearings and begins later this week to debate and draft the planks for the party's platform.

However, Mr. Ford's control of the full committee is not very firm. There are 55 Ford delegates, 49 for Mr. Reagan and two uncommitted, according to a tabulation by The New York Times.

Both Sides Cautious

Both sides have been cautiously approaching the platform deliberations, issuing statements that neither Mr. Ford nor Mr. Reagan is seeking to divide the party with a major battle.

The staff of the Platform Committee has been preparing drafts of the platform and aides to Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan said that they had found no major areas of disagreement in the drafts although they did not rule out the possibility of disputes breaking out later this week.

In the first skirmishing last night, however, several delegates supporting Mr. Reagan forced, on a vote of 49 to 36, a ruling that the subcommittees should elect their own leaders and not just accept those appointed by Mr. Ray.

Mr. Ford's advisers were surprised by the move, but the loss today of Mr. Conte's chairmanship was the only apparent damage they suffered. Aides to Mr. Reagan insisted that they had not directed the move to have the subcommittees elect their leaders. It stemmed, they said, from a few conservative delegates.

"They are going to make an effort to make it a tougher platform than Ford could live with," said one Reagan strategist, who insisted that the conservative delegates were doing this on their own.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2



Members of the Platform Committee rise to applaud Vice President Rockefeller as he arrives at the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City.

Ford and Reagan Backers Skirmish Tactically in Kansas

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

dent for economic affairs, was functioning as the principal Ford operative on the Platform Committee. He confirmed that he and senior Reagan strategists were cooperating with Mr. Ray in an effort to avoid pitched battles.

"Everything we have discussed," Mr. Seidman said, "we have agreed upon. But not all the issues have come up."

The struggle for the Presidential nomination was muted as Administration officials paraded before the Platform Committee to state their views. Among them were Vice President Rockefeller, Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz and James T. Lynn, the budget director, but not Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who will not attend the convention.

Mr. Reagan, for his part, sent a Mailgram to all 106 members of the Platform Committee yesterday, calling for planks backing a strong na-

tional defense, control of Government spending, an end to mandatory busing and an end to abortion except when the life of the mother is threatened.

But the list of positions was so vague and avoided so many of the issues on which the campaign has focused, such as the Panama Canal, that a group of Reagan stalwarts laid plans to fight for a more conservative platform.

The group, headed by Senator Jesse A. Helms of North Carolina, included Reagan backers, district leader who was reported to have been upset by the choice of Mr. Schweiker as a running mate.

Reagan advisers unwaveringly drew up a list of 15 conservative platform goals, but they did not budge the 19 for Mr. Reagan and 6 uncommitted, Richard M. Rosen, one of the California's closest advisers, said the President would ultimately get 135 members of the Platform Committee backing a strong na-

With one week left until the opening of the convention in Kemper Arena, there was little movement in the Presidential contest.

Only a single delegate was known to have switched in the last 24 hours—Frank X. Garofalo of Brooklyn, Mr. Garofalo, who had supported Mr. Reagan, endorsed the President after talking with him on the telephone today.

"I like Governor Reagan immensely," said Mr. Garofalo, a district leader who was reported to have been upset by the choice of Mr. Schweiker as a running mate.

The change put the New York Times count in New York State at 129 for Mr. Ford, Mr. Ford and 6 uncommitted, which must consider the so-called "justice rule," which would forbid delegates bound by state law to one candidate from voting for the other or abstaining from voting.

nomination at 1,110. He has gained a net of only two votes in the last week. Mr. Reagan has 1,034 delegates and 115 remain uncommitted.

The closeness of the contest was reflected as well in The Times's first tally of strength on the pivotal Rules and Platform Committees.

On the Rules Committee, Mr. Ford has 53 votes and Mr. Reagan 45, with one leaning to Mr. Ford and five uncommitted.

One seat is vacant; it was occupied by Mr. Schweiker until he resigned from the Pennsylvania delegation late last month.

On the Platform Committee, Mr. Ford has 55, Mr. Reagan has 49 and two are uncommitted. Any defections could give the Reagan forces a likely win.

"It has got to be a gambit, superficially attractive public," he said.

half-dozen defections, it would constitute an important psychological issue for Mr. Reagan, of whose supporters he is obliged by state law for President Ford.

It was not clear, precisely, where the forces would make the pated thrust for an eederal success—on M Vice-Presidential prop, the "justice rule," platform issue such as or on some question foreseen.

Dean Burch, a lawyer who serves as the six members of the board's strategy board a briefing that he do the Reagan forces: their Vice-Presidential a likely winner.

"It has got to be a gambit, superficially attractive public," he said.

ONE HUNDRED SU THE FRESH AIR

Sears Seeks to Force Ford To Name Running Mate

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9—Ronald Reagan's chief lieutenant tried to persuade a Republican rules committee today to require President Ford to name his running mate before the party's national convention votes on a Presidential nominee here next week.

The surprise move, first of a number of Reagan strategic maneuvers planned for the convention period, failed initially. The 34-member committee, a unit of the Republican National Committee, which is dominated by Ford supporters, shouted it down on a voice vote with only a half-dozen members heard in support.

But Reagan backers promised to force another vote on the plan Saturday, at the first meeting of the convention's own Rules Committee. Like the convention itself and all its committees, this group will be closely divided between Ford and Reagan delegates.

According to The New York Times delegate count, the 105-member Rules Committee will include 53 supporters of President Ford, 45 supporters of Mr. Reagan, five uncommitted delegates, one uncommitted delegate leaning to Mr. Ford and one vacancy.

As proposed by John P. Sears, the chief Reagan strategist, the new Republican convention rule would require each Presidential candidate to identify his proposed running mate 10 hours before balloting began. If he refused, all his delegates would be freed automatically from any commitment to support him.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Reagan startled Republicans of all persuasions by naming Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, a party liberal, as his Vice-Presidential selection. Since then, he has been trying to induce President Ford to commit himself to a running mate, too.

The party rules committee also defeated today another Reagan proposal that would have permitted Presidential candidates to address the convention for 10 minutes each just before the first ballot, now scheduled for the evening of Aug. 18. Agreed to was a one-sided voice vote.

Both of these questions can be brought up again when the Republican National Committee holds its pre-convention meeting here on Wednesday. But that body is heavily weighted with supporters of President Ford and thus unlikely to prove any more sympathetic to the new ideas.

Noting that the Reagan selection of Senator Schweiker had alienated some of the Californian's earlier conservative backers, Paul R. Haerle of California a Ford backer on the rules committee, asked Mr. Sears if his Vice Presidential proposal did not demonstrate that "misery loves company."

In presenting his new rule personally at a morning committee session, Mr. Sears called it "a reform in the best Republican tradition" that "doesn't rely on bureaucracy or any burdensome selection process."

"All it does is put the delegates and the people in the candidate's confidence before he is the irrevocable choice of the party," the Reagan aide continued. "It is a simple notion. It says 'trust the delegates.' Give them a chance to judge the national ticket as a whole."

Mr. Sears, who broke into national politics on the Nixon campaign staff in 1968, argued that his proposal would avoid the kind of "consternation" and "hard feelings" that resulted from the unilateral selection of Spiro T. Agnew as Vice President in Miami Beach that summer.

In Washington, Rogers C. B. Morton, President Ford's campaign manager, said he was opposed to any such rules change at this time, observing that it "sounds like a kind of a gimmick to smoke out the President."

The underlying Reagan strat-

would lose some delegate support along the party conservative if he committed himself to a liberal or moderate running mate, or among liberals, if he picked a conservative. In a convention as delicately balanced as this one, any such shift could conceivably control the nomination.

Tomorrow, the party rules committee will take up what the Ford forces have taken to calling their "justice" proposal, a requirement that the convention and its presiding officers enforce all state laws and party rules that bind delegates to vote for specific Presidential candidates.

Mr. Sears said today that the Reagan high command was not against such a proposal "in principle" but indicated that his colleagues would raise some objections to its practical application, questioning how a convention official could interpret the legal effect of a wide variety of differing laws and rules.

In a brief appearance before the committee, Representative John J. Rhodes of Arizona, the House Republican leader, urged the group to give him some guidance in the form of a new rule to apply as permanent chairman of next week's convention.

Mr. Rhodes said he did not know how he would rule if a group of delegates from a given state, pledged to one of the candidates by state law as the result of a primary, cast its votes for a different candidate instead.

The Ford "justice" rule is designed to eliminate the possibility of such disarming switches by putting the convention on record as formally rejecting them. Generally, the courts have refused to enforce state laws as they apply to national political conventions, saying that the political parties are the best judges of their own procedures.

Mr. Sears said today the proposal to require an early Vice Presidential designation by all candidates would be raised on the floor next week even if it lost in the convention Rules Committee on Saturday.

Pat Bailey of the National Women's Political Caucus urged the rules group to strengthen efforts to give women more representation at future Republican conventions. This year at Kansas City, she said, 31.5 percent of the delegates will be women, only 2 percent more than in 1972.

Three Officials Speak

Meanwhile, Vice President Rockefeller, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz and James T. Lynn, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, were among those appearing before the full committee this morning. They attacked the Democrats and generally evaded mention of issues that might divide the Republican delegates.

Mr. Rockefeller, for example, praised Mr. Ford's "wise, courageous and flexible leadership" and warned that the Soviet Union "could achieve worldwide military dominance in the 1980's" and said that Mr. Ford had checked "the long decline in defense spending."

When a Reagan delegate asked Mr. Rockefeller why Mr. Ford did not entertain the Soviet dissident author, Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, last year, Mr. Rockefeller acknowledged that that was "a mistake," and that the matter had not been brought to the President's attention.

Mr. Rockefeller, rather than Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who has angered many of the Reagan supporters, discussed foreign policy with the committee.

Mr. Lynn assailed the Democratic platform adopted last month in New York and said that an analysis of several of its provisions indicated that it "will cost the American taxpayers at least \$100 billion more" by the fiscal year 1979. He said that this could mean a 50 percent increase in Federal taxes.

Mr. Butz charged that George Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., would become "the shadow Secretary of Agriculture" if Democrats won the Presidency. "George Meany would have a key to the front door and the back door of the White House," he said.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, urged the committee to "disregard Southern strategy, or Western strategy, or industrial state strategy or any other strategy that is exclusive in its approach."

American industry can't work magic.

At least 1 1/2 million new jobs must be created every year from now through 1980—just to provide employment for young people reaching working age, and others entering the job market.

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The steel industry's a good example. We foresee a demand, by 1983, that calls for something like 30 million net tons of added raw steel-making capacity. That's a lot of steel. And gearing up to produce that added tonnage would provide

It can create new jobs only when it expands.

work for a lot of people.

But getting there means the steel industry must spend \$5 billion a year at least through 1983—for modernization, for compulsory environmental equipment, and for growth.

What's the key to getting the money we need for expansion and improvement of our plants? Better earnings—earnings that can be invested in our operations and that will encourage investors to provide us additional money.

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The underlying Reagan strat-

Consumer to Rival Nad

Alaming Connally Ford Campaign

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Before
Leave
Early

Hurricane Sweeps L.I., Causing Thousands to Flee; New Jersey Escapes Bri

Roaring Winds and Rain And Record Tides Due

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

An estimated total of 30,000 people live in that area between the New York City and Suffolk County lines.

In New Jersey, Ocean County's civil defense director, William Hayes, said that 120,000 people in coastal areas had been ordered to evacuate in the face of the hurricane threat. Some residents moved away in Monmouth and Cape May Counties, and Governor Byrne warned dwellers along the Delaware, Passaic and Ramapo Rivers of potential flood dangers.

Residents of low-lying Connecticut areas and Long Island after the National Weather Service recommended that residents of beach areas in Old Lyme, East Lyme, Waterford, New London, Groton and Stonington go to higher ground.

The year's first hurricanes had skirted states farther south by 40 to 70 miles out to sea. Winds up to 75 miles an hour slammed down trees and power lines along the Outer Banks of North Carolina, where many of 10,000 tourists moved out before daybreak.

The savage rains contributed to a highway collision between an automobile and truck that killed three adults and two children in Camden County, N.C., near the Virginia border.

Actually it was a late start for hurricanes. Usually the season runs from June 1 to Nov. 30. The nation's most destructive hurricane, Agnes, with more than \$3 billion in property damage, hit central New York State in a sweep up from the south in June 1972.

The last major hurricane to hit the New York City area was Donna, struck the East Coast Sept. 19, 1960, killing 36 persons. Last September, Hurricane Eloise caused floods, 10 deaths, and \$150 million property damage in New Jersey and other areas on its way up from Florida.

Michael Fayne, principal assistant meteorologist to the New York City office of the Weather Service, said Hurricane Belle had started as a tropical storm last Friday 400 miles east of Palm Beach and had turned on Saturday into a hurricane—meaning winds of more than 75 miles to drive its ocean-spawned rains.

By noon yesterday, when it passed Cape Hatteras, N.C., the hurricane was racing north at 25 miles an hour with peak winds of 110 miles an hour, but it was far enough at sea so the Outer Banks were buffeted by only 60-mile winds.

In a fifth-floor motel room in Nags Head, N.C., Ralph Bish, his wife and two children, visiting from Pittsburgh, decided to look out an ocean-side window across the hall.

The wind suddenly shattered the picture window of their island-side room, throwing glass across their beds. Five employees had to fight to hold a mattress across the window, while another nailed boards to hold it in place.

Roads in the North Carolina coastal area were inundated to depths of three feet. An empty tanker, the Amoco Virginia, was reported by the Coast Guard to have been disabled off Chocomaug Island in Virginia.

Action in New York
At Mayor Beame's direction, Deputy Mayor Paul Gibson Jr. convened New York City's Flood Control Command Group yesterday morning. A 10-agency hurricane task force under Charles Samowitz, Commissioner of Water Resources, was set up.

Commissioner Samowitz reported that his department was pumping out major interception sewers to minimize potential floods. In a news conference later, the Commissioner advised residents to move temporarily from the following areas:

STATEN ISLAND: South Beach, Highland Boulevard to the water, Great Kills Park, Oakwood Beach, Grant City, Midland Beach.

BROOKLYN: Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, Manhattan Beach, Gerritsen Beach.

QUEENS: Howard Beach, Rosedale, Rockaways, Broad Channel.

BRONX: Between Westchester Creek and Bronx River, Throgs Neck, Country Club Estates.

A control center was set up at 40 Worth Street.

Governor Carey put the New York State National Guard under Gen. Vito J. Castellano on standby alert and ordered 1,000 men to be prepared to aid local communities.

The Governor also directed all state armories on Long Island to open for emergency housing, guard trucks, helicopters, generators and other equipment were made available.

Some Early Closings
The New York and American Stock Exchanges closed at 3 P.M., an hour early to let employees get home. The Chase Manhattan and Chemical Banks said they were allowing workers to leave early if they lived in low-lying areas.

The Beame administration said that city employees wishing to leave early could do so and change the lost time to accrued vacation or leave.

to offer shelter to people unable to get home because of the storm. The schools were Far Rockaway and John Adams in Queens, Abraham Lincoln in Brooklyn and Herbert H. Lehman in the Bronx.

Railroad commuters started the homegoing rush hour early, with Conrail providing extra cars and finding standees on its runs to Westchester and Connecticut. Conrail stationed diesel locomotives at strategic points for possible emergencies, and the Long Island Rail Road prepared to put buses into the Long Beach area in case of flooding of tracks.

Eastern Air Lines canceled all landings at the three New York area airports between 8 and 11:30 P.M. and all takeoffs between 9 P.M. and midnight. United Airlines canceled flights at La Guardia Airport after 7 P.M., including the first four incoming flights scheduled for today. A United outbound flight was canceled last night at Kennedy International Airport.

The American Red Cross said it had set up 35 emergency shelters in the metropolitan area, including Long Island and northern New Jersey, and had called in hundreds of volunteers for disaster assistance.

Capt. Hugh Riley, the city's director of ferry operations, reported crews were being kept on duty two and three hours beyond a usual quitting time at 5 P.M.—when normally only one boat is left on service between the Battery and Steeple Island.

They were to make sure that the ferries were secured, as a full moon's gravity pull for high tides around 9 P.M. could be augmented by flooding from the hurricane. The Weather Service warned that the record for tides of 10.5 feet above median sea level, set during the 1960 storm, might be broken.

Extra staffs were assigned by the Consolidated Edison Company to cope with any power disruptions in New York City and Westchester. Westchester County Executive Alfred B. Del Bello put an emergency operating center on duty at the County Office Building in White Plains, starting at 7 P.M.

A National Weather Service bulletin at 5:30 P.M., made public by Harold M. Gibson, meteorologist in charge of the New York City office, said the center of hurricane Belle was then about 150 miles south of the city, moving northwest at 25 miles an hour.

The projected path, the bulletin said, was expected to bring the center across Long Island "about half way between Islip and Suffolk County Airport near midnight."

Warnings to Maine
A half hour later, the service announced in Washington that hurricane warnings had been extended up to Eastport, Me., with the storm "expected to gradually increase in forward speed and turn to the north northeast."

Highest tides will be within 50 miles east of the center and may range up to 12 to 15 feet above normal in some inlets, the Washington bulletin said. "Heavy rains pose a serious flood threat inland from the coast and flash-flood watches have been issued from Southeast Virginia into southern New England. Seven to eight inches of rain is possible near the track of the hurricane."

Intermittent rains became heavy in New York City during the afternoon, and northeast winds picked up to 15 miles at 7 P.M., with gusts of 27 miles an hour.

The nearing storm was brushing Atlantic City at that hour with winds of 50 to 60 miles an hour. Weather forecasters here suggested the course at that time could bring the hurricane to Groton, Conn., by 2 A.M. today.

Gales and Rain Strike South Jersey Shore

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

trip," said William Hayes, Civil Defense Coordinator for Ocean County, which, along with Cape May County and northern Monmouth County, was where most of the evacuations were taking place. He advised families in shorefront areas to have alternate housing plans, full gas tanks, and access to radios for further warnings.

On Long Beach Island, a 20-mile strip of land that includes some of the state's most popular resorts, a mandatory evacuation order affected about 65,000 people. Memories there were strong of a storm in March 1962 that ripped through the island, virtually cutting it in two.

"Everybody's being cool," said Thomas Lynch, a member of the Board of Freeholders who is in charge of Monmouth County's Civil Defense operations, referring to the mandatory evacuation of the Port Monmouth section of Middletown Township.

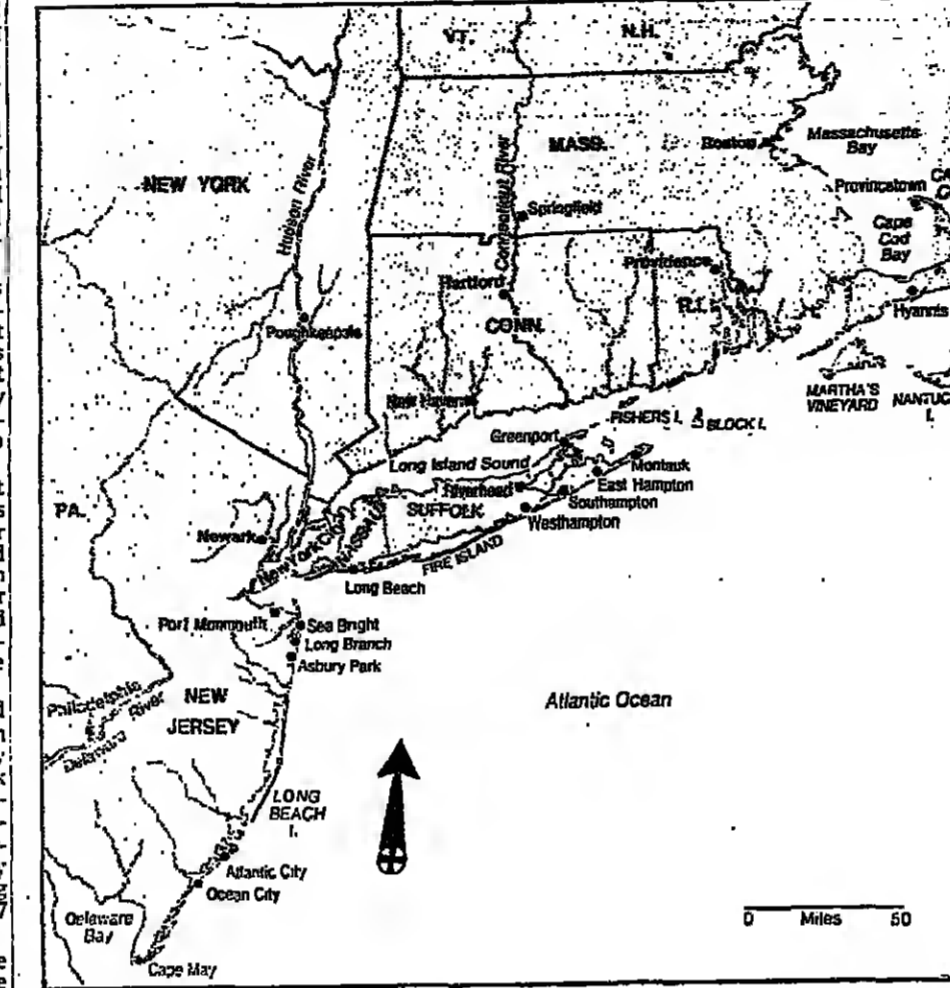
In the morning, long before the rains had even hit the county, people in Highlands began showing up at an elementary school with food, pets and blankets.

"They're driving me crazy," said Harry Tompkins, a municipal Civil Defense director, explaining that hurricane alerts had "panicked" a number of the people.

On Absecon Island, the resort communities of Ventnor, Margate and Longport were ordered evacuated and many of the vacationers fled to Atlantic City, on a higher part of the island. The large convention hall there was opened up as a place of shelter, while many of the evacuees sought refuge in large hotels such as the Howard Johnson Regency, the Holiday Inn and the Chalfont Haddon Hall.



Mothers comforting their children in Civil Defense shelter in Atlantic City, N.J.



Residents of Sea Bright Pull Out

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times
SEA BRIGHT, N.J., Aug. 9

"We have people who say, 'If my house goes I want to go with it,' but they leave when the water gets up to here," said Cyril Smack, holding his index finger under his nose.

Mr. Smack, known as Skip to everyone in this resort town on the neck of the Sandy Hook peninsula, has been Civil Defense Director for more than 20 years.

He came to the borough's Police Headquarters today in a T-shirt and slacks, a pack of cigarettes folded into his shirt sleeve, and he waited.

Police cars had made two sweeps through the town warning everyone over loudspeakers about the advance of Hurricane Belle and urging all to leave town and head for higher ground—at least across the Shrewsbury River into Rumson.

Many people heard the warning and left town. Traffic was bumper-to-bumper in the early afternoon, although some of the motorists were just heading for nearby Monmouth Park Race Track and would return in the evening.

The Marine Lumber Company reported it was completely sold out of three-eighth-inch plywood and nylon line by midafternoon.

The wood was used to board up windows and the line to secure boats at the river moorings or to tie down anything around the house that could become a missile when the hurricane struck.

Many owners pulled their boats out of the water and towed them across the bridges to inland areas.

Many of those who did not nail plywood over their windows stretched masking tape across the glass to prevent it from flying, in the event the windows were broken by the wind or by debris.

Buses Made Available
The borough's population grows from 1,900 in the off-season to more than 3,000 during the summer. Today, many of the summer residents left quickly. For others it was a difficult decision.

A young woman came up to one of the patrol cars urging evacuation, and told the police officers, "I'm collecting a few things and leaving, but my husband wants to go down with the ship."

Another young man, who lives on the second floor of a garden apartment, asked if it would be safe to stay. "I'd rather be locked in my house for a day or two than locked out," he said.

He was advised to tape his windows, take in supplies and hope for the best.

Cecile Norton, the Mayor, advised Police Headquarters that she was making four minibuses available to help evacuate people who may become stranded as the evening wore on. The buses are usually used to transport elderly residents to various functions in the borough.

Two surfers crossed the sea wall and headed for the ocean at 4 P.M., ignoring the warnings of a Civil Defense volunteer who quickly called beachgoers.

"All we can do is wish them luck," Mr. Smack told the volunteer.

The flooding problem here is unusual because much of the town lies on a narrow stretch of land separating the Atlantic Ocean from the Shrewsbury River. When the ocean tides become abnormal, the pressure builds up around Sandy Hook, causing the river to rise.

Some Residents Stay
So when the ocean eventually becomes roiled enough to climb the 12-foot sea wall and roll in from the east, the river is already flooding across both docks and backyards from the west.

At the same time, the storm sewers fill, popping manholes and sending chest-high geyers up from the middle of streets.

But no matter how bad it gets, some people will wait until they have to be carried out on a truck or an amphibious vehicle.

Two communities to the east, in Fair Harbor, owners and renters resigned to nature's interruption of their vacations or extended weekends, brought in their deck furniture, boarded up their windows, secured their sailboats and hurriedly but calmly packed up their most prized possessions.

Resignation Evident
Irwin Waxner, headmaster of the Adams School, who paid the last installment on his 10-year mortgage on his oceanfront house last night, took a philosophical attitude as he detached his toilets and put them in the living room to minimize the danger of flash flooding.

"I'm a fatalist. I just can't

worry about the house," he said, as he prepared to board the ferry. "One thing I did was to put the Cheerios away. I don't like soggy Cheerios."

His wife, Lillian, like many others, would have preferred to have stayed and watched the dramatic swath of storm cut across the ocean. "I would love to stay and see it and if I could have found three bridge players, I would have."

Robert Rehbeck, a personal manager for theatrical personalities, was equally nonchalant about his glass-fronted modern house on the bay. "What will be will be. If there is disaster we'll simply rebuild."

Things Looked Calm
Ruth Sbow said that she had tried to predict the effects of the storm by walking around her house saying, "That way I could see what would fall down in the wind. We took the liquor down from the top shelves."

The children, most of all, wanted to stay to watch. Jenny Korb, 14 years old, of Northport, L. I., thought it was "a pain in the neck to leave. It seems like it's not even happening, it's not even cold or rainy," she said, looking at the gray, but not threatening, sky.

Her friend, Kristi Beck, 12, of Bay Shore, said, "I wanted to stay for the excitement."

Throughout the evacuation, rain just heavy enough to make the streets soggy fell on the wharves and streets of Bay Shore. There was almost no wind on the shore, although ferry captains had reported light gusts of five miles an hour on the bay itself.

Although the official evacuation did not come until midafternoon, the exodus began soon after residents awoke to the sound of a light rain and radio reports that suggested evacuation.

Soon little bands of people began the frugal to the ferry, often barefooted beneath the rain-whipped skirts of their slickers and small children in the wagons that serve as the Fire Island version of station wagons.

By 9 A.M., the island was wide awake and hard at work as vacationers dragged in deck furniture, turned over picnic tables, weighted

Some Areas in Connecticut Evacuated As State Braces for Storm's Onslaught

By DAVID BIRD

Connecticut residents evacuated some low-lying areas, including islands on Long Island Sound, yesterday in preparation for Hurricane Belle's predicted high winds, driving rain and high tides.

Families on the islands off the Connecticut shore moved farther inland, to stay with relatives or in motels.

In Clinton, the Police Chief, Hamlin A. Bell, said that town officials had helped 45 families evacuate Cedar Island. Other families came in from the Thimble Islands, off the Stony Creek section of Branford.

Command Posts Set Up
Gov. Ella T. Grasso set up two command posts to coordinate emergency efforts—one at the National Guard Armory in Hartford and another at the state police barracks in Westbrook, near the shore.

Although the shore areas were expected to be the most heavily hit, emergency measures were also being taken in inland areas.

In New Canaan, E. F. Gutt, the town's administrative officer, said that road drains were being cleared to minimize any flooding, portable generators were being readied in case of power failure, and evacuation plans were being reviewed for low-lying areas along the Five Mile and Silvermine Rivers.

Connecticut's Office of Civil

Preparedness was anxiously watching the path of the hurricane as it followed the course of the devastating 1938 hurricane, hoping that the storm would moderate before hitting the state.

Frank Mancuso, the civil preparedness director, said: "We're hoping that it will veer away, but we're also preparing if it's going to hit the eastern part of Connecticut."

"We're asking people along the Sound to make sure their boats are tied up and to get away from there."

At the Cedar Point Yacht Club in Westbrook, a spokesman said that small-boat owners there had filled their crafts with water to hold them down in strong winds.

State preparedness officials urged residents to prepare for the storm by making sure that battery-operated radios were operating in case of power failure. They urged that tuba and other containers be filled with water in case of contamination of the water supply.

Barrier Is Closed

Officials also urged that windows be reinforced with masking tape or covered with shutters, and that automobile gasoline tanks be kept full because electrically operated gasoline pumps were out of order.

Owners of mobile homes in Fairfield, New Haven, Middle-

sex and New London were told to move to shelters because they were safe in the excess winds.

Preparedness officials were telling people who had their homes to be rather than to stay in case those homes needed by the time similar preparations in other parts of the state that expected to be the hurricane's path.

The Rhode Island Guard filled water jugs, tested portable generators, and set up a major flood tide, in what was expected to be the first major test since built in 1965.

On Cape Cod, by with summer visitors people stayed in if but selection in Bay two schools in case of emergency to evacuate and the handicapped lying areas.

Schools in Brewster were also open for campers vacation Cape.

The seven Coast Guard cutters were in Buzzards Bay to evacuate and the set to evacuate and the spokesman said that precaution is taken whenever winds of 60 knots are predicted.

Thousands Evacuated From Fire Is

By DAVID F. WHITE

Special to The New York Times
BAY SHORE, L.I., Aug. 9

Thousands of residents of Fire Island, the barrier beach along the South Shore of Suffolk County, stepped off ferries today, carrying cats, dogs, babies and luggage and leaving the 35-mile-long island to hurricane Belle.

James Borrello, a pharmacist from Brooklyn, carried a new pair of \$49 shoes. David Weiner, 13, from Toronto, brought his favorite pair of faded blue jeans. Some brought cameras, others carried television sets.

Shirley Sampagna, whose father was the first Suffolk County bay constable, brought her golden retriever, Champagne, and closed down the house she was renting in Kismet, on western Fire Island, when the knock on her door came early this morning.

"The Fire Department knocked on the door," Mrs. Sampagna said, "and told everybody to evacuate. There would be ferries waiting. They said take your valuables and put anything outside that will blow around into the house. They told us to take all stray dogs, cats and drunks who might wander onto the beach."

"I shut off the electricity, opened the windows about two inches so the pressure wouldn't knock them out and took in the furniture," said Mrs. Sampagna, who still recalls the hurricane of '38, as the islanders still call it, which razed the entire community of Saltair and left fewer than half a dozen houses standing in neighboring Fair Harbor.

Resignation Evident
Two communities to the east, in Fair Harbor, owners and renters resigned to nature's interruption of their vacations or extended weekends, brought in their deck furniture, boarded up their windows, secured their sailboats and hurriedly but calmly packed up their most prized possessions.

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By 9 A.M., the island was wide awake and hard at work as vacationers dragged in deck furniture, turned over picnic tables, weighted

down garbage piled cured doors and

At the Fair office, Eddie L. busy giving out departures about who, he passed "You get 10-11 after the storm, the mainland; if call . . . from States Governor

A few minutes Lipinsky's annual official now, eyes then began to claimed mail to j uation.

Few Pro Actually, the passed along by panies and Fire stations was of at 10:45 A.M. County Executive Klein, on the Suffolk County Office of Emergency preparedness.

But the acti was carried on official supervisory any no problem "They left it us; they said have to do, of- Mina, co-owner of several fleet islands.

Even with a boats pressed in between 9:30 A.M. P.M. it was us ing room only" the next boat height of the when 4,000 re taken across the Bay by Mr. Min

At the ferry was cheerful dogs strained and cats meow- evacuees was ing rain."

"Are all these to get on the dea asked.

"There'll be ries," her father ber.

Among those minute run w City Council Greitzer who E morning clear of her house is 15-year-old M who expressed her two bestie the island, and Evelyn. W missed an ear cause they can their cat in tim

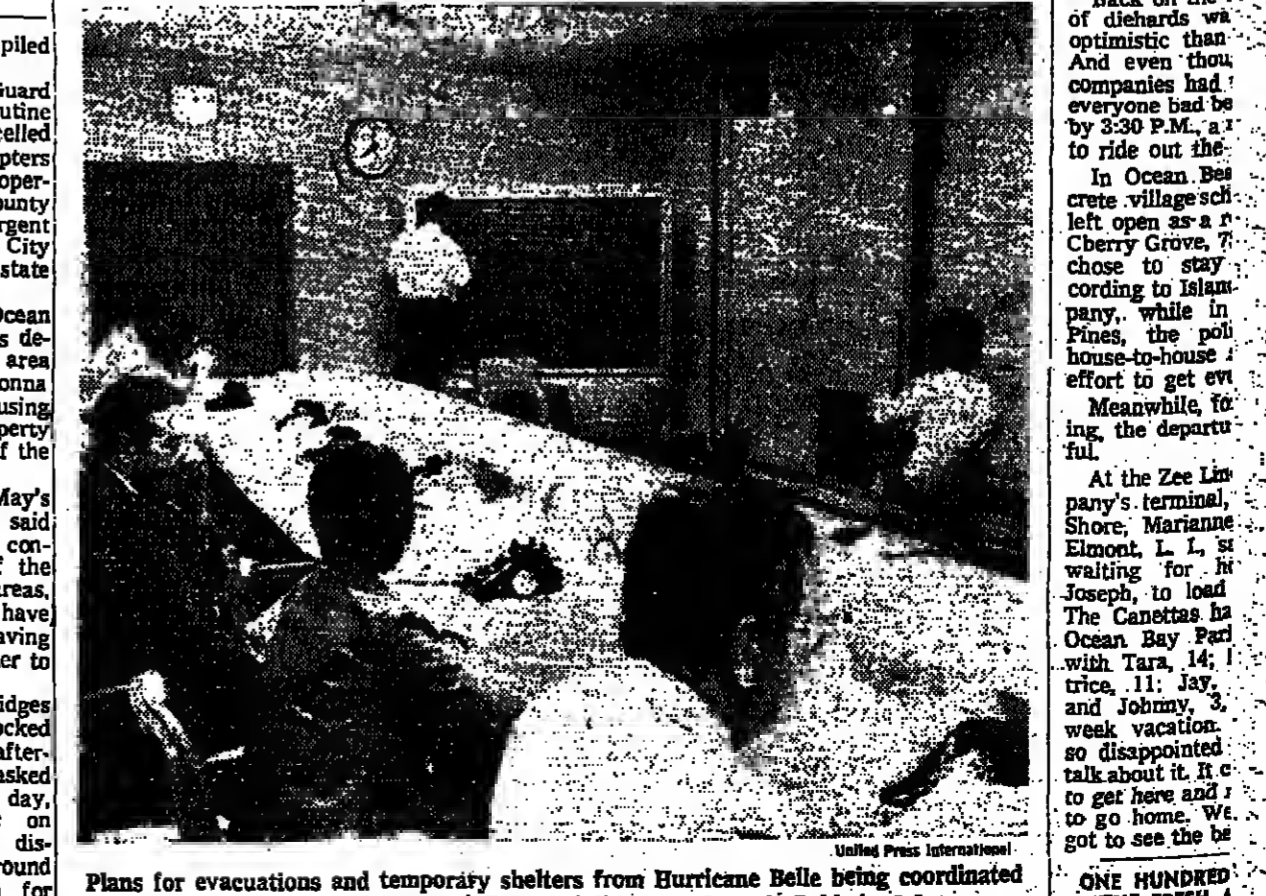
Back on the of diehards wa optimistic than. And even than companies had everyone had to by 3:30 P.M., a to ride out the

In Ocean Bes crete villages left open as a r Cherry Grove, 7 chose to stay according to Islampany, while in Pines, the pol house-to-house effort to get ev

Meanwhile, f ing the departu- ful.

At the Zee Lin lany's terminal, Shore, Marianne Elmont, L. I. is waiting for her Joseph, to lead The Canetas has Ocean Bay Par with Bay 14; I trice, 11. Jay, and Johnny, 3, week vacation, so disappointed talk about it. It c to get here and to go home. We got to see the be

ONE HUNDRED THE FRESH A



Plans for evacuations and temporary shelters from Hurricane Belle being coordinated in Nassau County at the Office of Civil Preparedness in Baldwin, L.I.

150 من الاصل

New Jersey Express
Areas in Con...

شبكة الامم المتحدة

Calm Before Storm: Some Joking, Some Doubting, Some Preventive Action

Employees Leave in New York Early

By RICHARD SEVERO
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...traditional

...The storm proved a curse
...to some restaurants but a
...boon to others.
...At the Fort Hamilton Coffee
...shop near the Verrazano
...Bridge, Elias Volakos com-
...plained that business was
...awful and that his usual
...Monday night crowd had not
...shown up.
...But in Manhattan at the
...U.S. Bank House in the
...Time-Life Building, Peter
...Aschkenasy noted that after
...a period of rapid cancella-
...tions of reservations, he had
...got late reservations from
...groups of newsmen covering
...the storm and business ex-
...ecutives who had decided to
...spend the night in Manhattan.

Baby Is Shot in Brooklyn
A 2-year-old Brooklyn girl
was shot critically yesterday,
reportedly by her 16-year-old
brother. The shooting, the
police said, occurred while he
was playing with a gun in their
apartment at 1569 Prospect
Place in Crown Heights. The
brother fled. The baby, Sabina
Talyor, was taken to St. Mary's
Hospital.

Port 'Button Up' as Heavy Weather

By WERNER RAMBERGER
...duration of the storm emergen-
...cy hatches by
...erday in an-
...cane Belle.
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...planned, were
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...mooring lines
...parted.

Ferryboats Tied Up
Similar precautions were being
taken by the Staten Island fer-
ryboats. All boats, with the
exception of the one ferryboat
that maintains all-night service,
were ordered tied up with dou-
ble mooring lines at St. George,
S.I.
And crews were ordered to
stand by for two to three hours
after 9 P.M., when the tide is
high, to take immediate correc-
tive action if needed.

...Similar precautions, though
on a smaller scale, were being
taken at the 79th Street Boat
Basin off Manhattan. The man-
ager declined to give details,
saying, "We're very busy; call
us after it's over."
Holland American Cruises
and Home Lines, whose two
flagships, the Rotterdam and
the Oceanic, sailed Saturday
afternoon for Nassau, reported
that the masters of both liners
had taken evasive action by
steering a more easterly course
and had managed to avoid the
hurricane.
However, the Rotterdam was
reported to be running 12 hours
late. Instead of docking at Nas-
sau at 6 P.M. yesterday, she is
now due there at 8 A.M. today,
allowing passengers only six
hours in port there, instead of
the normal 20 hours.



Fire Island visitors and residents leaving Point O'Woods by chartered ferry yesterday

Thousands Evacuated on Long Island

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7
...centers, but people were not
...ured to leave their homes to
...fill them. "We haven't reached
...that stage yet," said Officer
...William Hatch, at Nassau
...emergency service office.
...At about 10 P.M., as the
...storm was churning off the
...Jersey shore, authorities re-
...ported that more than 80 shelters
...had been set up in Nassau
...County, but that most evacu-
...ated residents had gone to
...spend the night with relatives
...or friends.
...The largest contingent of
...evacuees was reported to be
...at Baldwin High School, where
...about 900 people from Baldwin
...Harbor and other low-lying
...places had gone. About 220
...others were said to be at Mas-
...sapequa High School.

The Red Cross said 380 per-
sons had turned up at its shel-
ters in Nassau by late evening
and about 8,000 were in its
shelters in Suffolk.
First reports of scattered
floodings came from East
Rockaway, Atlantic Beach and
Hewlett as well as parts of the
South Shore covered by the
first precinct of the Nassau
County police. Power failures,
most of them scattered and af-
fecting only a few homes, were
reported from North Hills East
Hills, Huntington and Smith-
town.
Toward evening, there
seemed to be confusion in some
Nassau coastal villages about
evacuation. Lucille Jacobs of
Oceanide said that a firetruck
had cruised down her street
sounding orders for people to
go to the local high school. She
said people were not complying
with the order. "None of us
know what to do," Mrs. Jacobs
said. "In our house we're sit-
ting down to dinner."
The major evacuation in Suf-
folk County began early in the
day when ferries began to
leave Fire Island. Major Nor-
man Kelly, director of the
county's office of emergency
preparedness and civil defense,
said that the orderly evacua-
tion of 6,000 people from the
island was completed by 4
P.M. A handful of people re-
fused to leave and were not
forced from the resort area, he
said.

Another 6,000 people were
being evacuated by buses, pri-
vate cars and public vehicles
from the Long Island towns of
Southampton and East Hamp-
ton, Major Kelly said. All per-
sons living within 500 feet of
beaches along the length of
the county were advised to seek
safety on higher ground, he
said.
Mr. Magoo Cartoons
In the early afternoon, a
group of 100 children from the
county's Peconic Dunes Camp
were taken in a fire depart-
ment bus from the north shore
campsite to the Southold Fire
Department. There, the chil-
dren, boys and girls 7 to 12
years old, watched Mr. Maeo
cartoons at the firehouse while
dinner was being prepared for
them at the local mess.
"The kids are having a hell-
of a big adventure," said Rich-
ard Cohen, a camp counselor.
In nearby Greenport near the
tip of Long Island's North Fork,
a gray-haired woman recalled
that a hurricane can be tragic
as well as an adventure. Shop-
pers gathered at the woman's
sales clerk in the local five-and-
10-cent store, told of how her
grandfather, a fisherman,
drowned in the 1935 hurricane
that struck Long Island. It took

Storm Turns Tranquil Weather Office Into Madhouse

By JUDY KLEMESRUD
The National Weather
Service Office, normally a
tranquil place on the mezza-
nine of 30 Rockefeller Plaza,
was a madhouse yesterday
as meteorologists plotted the
path of Hurricane Belle, is-
sued forecasts and evacua-
tion requests, and tried to
answer the hundreds of tele-
phone calls that poured into
their office.
"I've never had a day like
this—at least not one where
so many lives were threat-
ened," said Harold M. Gib-
son, the meteorologist in
charge, who has been in
weather work since 1946.
Mr. Gibson and the eight
meteorologists on duty,
stayed mainly in the forecast
room, a futuristic-looking
place crammed with weather
maps, charts and machines
that spew out weather
data from throughout the
country. In an adjoining
darkened room, the radar
machine constantly moni-
tored the storm, its red and
green lights giving an eerie
"2001" feeling to the room.
The meteorologists studied
three main sources of in-
formation in making their fore-
casts about the hurricane:
radar reports, weather maps
and weather satellite photo-
graphs. The photographs,
taken every half hour,
showed swirling patterns
that even an untrained eye
could tell was big trouble
headed towards the metro-
politan area.
Most Important Office
"Right now, this is the most
important office in the whole
country," Mr. Gibson said,
"and the most important peo-
ple in the United States are
working here today. It's a
tremendous responsibility,
but we enjoy it."
Mr. Gibson, 49 years old,
had arrived at his office
about 4 P.M. Sunday from his
home in Suffern, N.Y., and
slept on a mattress there for
three hours during the night.
The mattress was directly be-
neath a water-color of a palm
tree bending in a gale.
For the most part, the
husky, silver-haired man was
calm and collected, slipping
from an ever-present can of
Peppi Cola. But at one point,
standing in front of the radar
machine, he seemed near
tears when he said:
"I'm responsible for a tremen-
dous number of lives. If we
can get through this with-
out the loss of life, then I'll
be a really happy."
A few minutes later, when

told that Civil Defense offi-
cials were not evacuating the
South Shore of Long Island
as fast as Mr. Gibson thought
they should, he shouted an
obscenity and began making
telephone calls to the offi-
cials.
He was polite and low-
keyed on the phone, however,
and after he had completed
the calls he broke into a big
grin. "I feel better now," he
said. "They're doing a good
job. All of Fire Island and
the Barrier Beach has been
evacuated. They put on ex-
tra ferry boats to do the job."
"Those were the people we
were most worried about,"
he went on. "People on vaca-
tion don't listen to the radio.
That is what terrified us so
much. Direct contact is the
only way you can let them
know that they have to be
evacuated."
His biggest worry, he said,
was that a tremendous

Emergency Help Set Up For Victims of the Storm

By FRANK J. PRIAL
As Hurricane Belle roared northward toward the metropolitan region, public and private agencies issued detailed instructions on how to cope with high winds and flooding.
New York City's Flood Control Command Group warned some 500,000 residents living in low-lying areas of the city to seek shelter on higher ground with relatives and friends. The agency said that even though the center of the storm was expected to strike central Long Island, city residents living within 500 feet of the city's waterfront were in jeopardy of being flooded by torrential rains and extremely high tides.
In case of flooding, city residents were asked to call 966-7500, a central number for the Flood Control Command Group, which is made up of 10 city agencies. For other emergencies during the storm the numbers are 267-9800, another number for the Flood Control Command Group, and 911.
The National Weather Service urged all mobile-home residents in the region to seek shelter elsewhere. "These homes are vulnerable to high winds and storm tides," the service said.
Boat owners were urged to moor their craft securely, but the Weather Service noted late yesterday that it was probably too late for many people in areas where the seas already were rough.
Battery Equipment Should Be Checked
"If your home is on higher ground and is reasonably secure, plan to ride out the storm right there," the Weather Service advised, adding: "Get your battery-powered equipment in order as quickly as possible. Your transistor radio may become your only link to the world outside."
Residents of the storm area were told to fill their automobile fuel tanks because of the possibility that gas station pumps might be inoperable in the aftermath of the hurricane as a result of power failure or flooding.
The metropolitan area chapter of the American Red Cross prepared 37 emergency shelters throughout New York and northern New Jersey as temporary housing for those forced from their homes.
Schools, churches, community centers and fire stations in the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Nassau and Suffolk Counties and in New Jersey were pressed into service.
Shelters Stocked With Food and Clothing
Yesterday, Red Cross staff members and volunteers stocked the shelters with blankets, food, clothing and medical supplies, while disaster workers were trained and supplies were prepared for dispatching to stricken areas as needed.
Beginning at 4 P.M. yesterday, the New York City Police Department made sandbags available to residents in areas endangered by possible flooding. The sandbags were to be available at the following precincts: the 45th in the Throgs Neck section of the Bronx, the 60th in Coney Island section of Brooklyn, the 100th in Far Rockaway, Queens, and the 122d on Staten Island.
The police said they would refer all persons stranded by the storm, and in need of temporary shelter in the city's Department of Social Services. The telephone numbers of the emergency assistance unit of the Department of Social Services are 566-3109 and 344-5241-2-3-4-5.
Emergency operation centers also have been set up in Nassau and Suffolk Counties to handle emergencies caused by winds or flooding. In Nassau the number is (516) 535-4897 and in Suffolk, (516) 924-4400.
New Jersey emergency operations were being coordinated at the state's civil defense headquarters in Trenton but victims of the storm were being asked to contact either the local police or the State Police.
Police in New Jersey and Long Island said they expected citizen's hand radio operators to play a role in a storm emergency. "We're not patched into them," a spokesman at the Suffolk County emergency control center said, "but we know they're out there. Giving out emergency information is their normal function."

TRAFFIC IS HEAVY BUT NOT TIED UP

Commuters Crowd Roads
and Rails to Safer Areas
—Many Go Home Early
By EDWARD C. BURKS
There were migrations of considerable size yesterday in the metropolitan region in advance of Hurricane Belle's threatened arrival, and the migrants often crossed the paths of others heading in opposite directions.
Unusually heavy traffic was reported on roads and rails as commuters headed home very early. At the same time, many people were leaving shore resorts on Long Island and in New Jersey, often bound toward the city and surrounding areas.
But by early evening the police, traffic and rail officials had reported no massive tie-ups.
The Belt Parkway close to the south shore of Queens was the first major roadway to be reported closed in both directions because of flooding at 10:45 P.M.
The Long Island Rail Road added extra equipment but trains were filled to capacity with adults, their children and dogs who were heading toward the city after they fled resorts near Montauk or on Fire Island that were believed to be in the path of the hurricane.
General delays of 15 to 30 minutes resulted, especially between Patchogue, where evacuees from resorts were boarding, and Babylon. Also 15- and 20-minute delays were reported on the north shore line between Huntington and Port Jefferson.
Some Flights Cancelled
As the evening wore on there were delays from flooding of the Long Island Expressway but no major interference with traffic flow.
In New Jersey, the Garden State Parkway, which usually is a scene of traffic jams on summer weekends, had heavy northbound traffic from shore areas. But a spokesman for the roadway authority said that vehicles were moving freely about 45 miles an hour.
Shortly after 10 P.M., the Federal Aviation Administration's traffic control center said that a few planes were still taking off from Newark, La Guardia and Kennedy International Airports but that even fewer were landing. Cancellation of flights by the airlines was given as the reason.
Emergency Preparations
For transportation and utility groups, the day was mostly spent in trying to prepare for the expected emergency situation. While most businesses were sending people home early, the railways and subways and the utility companies—such as Con Edison—were bringing in extra supervisors and emergency crews to be on the job through the night to cope with flooding and power outages.
Railway stations and the Port Authority Bus Terminal in midtown experienced very early "evening" rush hours starting at 1 and 2 P.M. Although Conrail added extra cars to its suburban-bound trains on the Harlem, Hudson and New Haven Lines and to points on its Jersey commuter lines, passengers had to stand in the aisles on a number of trains. Diesel locomotives were on standby to take over in electrified territory in the event of power failures.
Buses on Standby
The most worrisome stretch for Conrail was the section of the New Haven electrified line along the Connecticut shore on Long Island Sound. For the Long Island Rail Road, the main potential trouble spot was the Long Beach Branch, which has been subject to flooding in the past. Buses were standing by to continue service in the event the trains were stopped.
The Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority in Nassau County was ready to assign buses to help in any necessary evacuation of residents from hard-hit areas.
Special Equipment
With all the extra passengers, the railways were reporting delays of 10 and 15 minutes in late yesterday afternoon. Airline flights into the metropolitan airports were delayed 60 and 70 minutes.
A variety of special equipment was ready to go out on the rails. There were cars with stone ballast in case of track washouts, catenary repair cars, and even "pump" cars to handle track flooding. The Transit Authority, concerned about flooding of stations and tracks in the subway system, also had a special "pump train" standing by.
Crash in Texas Kills Four
CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Aug. 9 (UPI)—A car early today plowed into a crowd of teenagers who were trying to help victims of another accident, killing four and injuring 8. The police identified the dead as Robert Lee Valdez, 16 years old; Gilbert Allman, 15; Lucy Martinez, 14, and Liz Martinez, 13.
ONE HUNDRED SUMMERS
THE FRESH AIR FUND



Michael Fayne, assistant director of National Weather Service in New York, keeps abreast of storm developments on the phone in his Rockefeller Center office.

Musical 'Show Boat' Is Battered Down Too

Boats—including one that never sailed more than a few feet—were beached or hauled down all along Long Island's South Shore yesterday.
The low-mileage boat was the \$75,000 Cotton Blossom, a key prop in Guy Lombardo's production of "Show Boat" at Jones Beach. The Jerome Kern musical itself was canceled because without Cotton Blossom, a spokesman explained, "Cap'n Andy couldn't make his entrance."
Hurricane Belle also forced cancellation of the singer Sergio Franchi's opening at the Westbury Music Fair in Old Westbury, Long Island. Tickets will be honored at a special performance Sunday at 3 P.M.

Harris Are Convicted Of Robbery and Abduction

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

lutionaries. The Harris, however, still face kidnapping charges in Miss Hearst's abduction.

The jury—seven women and five men—also reduced the charges of robbing two men of their automobiles at gunpoint to conviction for motor vehicle theft. The defense maintained that the Harris and Miss Hearst "borrowed" the cars in their flight from the authorities on May 16, 1974, after the shooting at the sporting goods store, where the Harris had been detained as shoplifting suspects.

Mr. Harris, 31 years old, and his wife, who is 29, were motionless as Steven Brown, the court clerk, read the verdicts in the crowded and silent courtroom.

As he read, Mr. Brown looked at the jurors and said: "So say you one, so say you all." The jurors, in unison, replied "Yes." They never looked at the defendants.

New Mistrial Bid Falls

The jurors had announced that they had reached a verdict at 1:27 P.M., but they were kept in their locked jury room as Leonard Weinglass, the chief defense counsel, argued once more for a mistrial based on a new disclosure—that a sheriff's deputy testified today that a prospective juror constructed a noose in the presence of other prospects during jury selection eight weeks ago. The deputy never reported the event.

It was the second incident in this trial involving a prospective juror making a hangman's noose during jury selection. Mr. Weinglass, saying the entire proceeding had been "infected," pleaded with the judge to grant the mistrial before the verdicts were delivered. The judge refused, and the jury was brought in at 2:45 P.M. to render its decision.

"Anybody who was in this courtroom could see it was the most tainted of verdicts," he said. "The fact that the court accepted a verdict after the revelations about the noose and the other incidents is very sad."

An Appeal Planned

Samuel Mayerson, the chief prosecutor, said that if the hearing tomorrow showed there was a "substantial likelihood" that the jury had been tainted, he would join in a motion with the defense for a new trial.

Regardless of the results of the hearing, Mr. Weinglass said as he had weeks ago, that he would appeal.

Mr. Weinglass also said he was "very grateful" that the jurors had acquitted the Harris of the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. In so doing, the jury agreed with the defense that Miss Hearst was not a lookout that day and had not been instructed to open fire in the event of trouble, as Mr. Mayerson had argued.

But Mr. Weinglass said he was "taken aback" that the jury convicted the Harris of kidnapping Thomas D. Matthews, who testified that he never felt he had been abducted.

With this verdict, the jurors rejected Mr. Weinglass's contention that Mr. Matthews and Frank R. Sutter, 53, the second kidnapping victim, might have been disoriented but were not kidnapping victims in the classic sense of the term. Both men were released unharmed.

While the jurors found that the Harris had not kidnapped Mr. Sutter for the purpose of robbing him, thus reducing the major charge, they did find them guilty of a separate count of armed robbery for taking \$250 from him. The robbery, the jurors apparently agreed, was an afterthought.

John Van De Kamp, the Los Angeles District Attorney, said in a news conference after the verdict that the Harris had not been overcharged.

"It was thoughtful jury, that considered the case closely," he said.

Last Ones With Story

The Harris, she a former Middle Western school teacher, he a former marine, were the two surviving members of the S.L.A. who could shed some light on their 16 months underground with Miss Hearst, when all were fugitives. The six other S.L.A. members perished in a gun battle with policemen here on May 17, 1974, the day after the gunfire at the sporting goods store.

In her opening statement to the jury, Mrs. Harris, who with her husband actively participated in the trial, promised to take the stand. She might have given some insight into the last days of the S.L.A., but after the state called its major witnesses, the defense, deciding that the prosecution had not proved its case, rested without calling a single witness.

The jury learned from Mrs. Harris that Miss Hearst was a young woman "going through a process of change," a "stage of learning about herself." It was only a chance decision "to go along for a ride" on the shopping trip that saved Miss Hearst from death with her comrades in the shootout the next day. Miss Hearst took the place of Patricia Solitsyk, Mrs. Harris said.

The idea that Miss Hearst was a lookout that day was absurd, Mrs. Harris said. She was too inexperienced. She "had only recently become a part of the S.L.A.," Mrs. Harris said.

That statement alone, not

considered evidence, rebutted Miss Hearst's sworn testimony at her San Francisco bank robbery trial last February. Miss Hearst maintained that she was an unwilling prisoner of the S.L.A., never its convert. She testified that she had opened fire to free her friends out of fear that she would be killed by the S.L.A. if she did not. It was a defense her own jurors had rejected.

Reasons for Decision

There were other reasons why the Harris decided not to put on a defense. Mr. Weinglass was wary of exposing the revolutionaries to cross-examination, particularly because the judge had ruled that Mr. Mayerson could use some of their own writings to question them. The writings were found in the Harris apartment last September after the Harris and Miss Hearst were arrested in San Francisco.

And then there may have been the deciding factor—Miss Hearst herself. Unexpectedly, she agreed, on the day the prosecution was to rest, to testify for the state without immunity against the couple she had renounced.

Mrs. Harris appeared to be nearly fainting when Mr. Mayerson announced that he wanted to cross the trial to talk to Miss Hearst, who is undergoing psychiatric testing at a Federal facility in San Diego while awaiting sentencing.

Never was Mr. Weinglass, a veteran of the Chicago Seven and Pentagon papers trials, more angry than when he heard that Mr. Mayerson might want to call Miss Hearst in the main part of his case. Mr. Weinglass had predicted his defense on Mr. Mayerson's representation that Miss Hearst would testify. Mr. Weinglass said, and after an explosive session, he won from the prosecutor his commitment to use Miss Hearst, if at all, on rebuttal. Then the defense, hours later, turned around and rested its case, cutting off the possibility of her testimony.

From the first day of the trial, Miss Hearst was an invisible but powerful presence in the courtroom, and as the case progressed it became clear that her absence made some of the state's charges, particularly the ones dealing with an assault with a deadly weapon, difficult to prove. Miss Hearst was, of course, the shooter, and she admitted that at her bank robbery trial.

Yet when the jurors looked out at the defense table they saw two defendants charged with the same counts, though they had not fired a shot. Indeed, over the days of deliberations, the panel time and again returned to the courtroom to

Jurors in the Harris Trial

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9—Following are capsule summaries of the jurors in the William and Emily Harris trial:

PATRICIA ANDERSON, black, in her late 20's or early 30's. Works for the Girl Scout Council and lives with her son, a college graduate. First time as a juror. Was vague on the details of the Patricia Hearst kidnapping, Miss Hearst's trial and the Symbionese Liberation Army. Did not know the verdict in the Hearst case.

JERRY J. WHOLEY, white, an aircraft mechanic for Flying Tiger Airlines. Lives with his wife and four children, two teen-agers and 9-year-old twins. A Navy veteran and a graduate of a technical college. His first time as a juror. Said he did not know much about the Harris-Hearst case but approved of the food giveaway program Miss Hearst's father undertook to free his kidnapped daughter. "It was given in a good cause, in a way," he said.

REBECCA CAMARENA, a Mexican-American, is divorced and lives with her 12-year-old son. Works for Security Pacific Bank. In her late 20's or early 30's and is a high school graduate. Asked if she had ever seen Emily and William before, she replied, "I saw you in the post office. It said 'wanted.'"

BILLIE FROST, white, a psychiatric technician at a state hospital. Said she preferred that the Harris stand for the daily flag ceremony. Said she had read that "tortured" by her kidnapers and kept in a closet. Her husband is a retired Navy officer.

JONATHAN BERES, white, 25 years old. A student at Los Angeles Valley College, majoring in psychology. Lives with his mother, has two older sisters. Does not read newspapers, except the sports pages. Recalled that "Circus" (Donald DeFrees) was the leader of the Symbionese Liberation Army, and linked the S.L.A. to the Hearst kidnapping. Said he thought the Harris were members of the S.L.A.

RONALD F. PRUYN, white, administrative officer for Occidental Insurance Company. A college graduate and former Air Force staff sergeant. Had encyclopedic knowledge of the Hearst case. Said he thought the S.L.A. was involved in a Sacramento bank robbery, in which a woman was killed. Throughout the trial his wife excised stories



William Harris



Emily Harris

ask the judge to repeat the law governing aiding and abetting.

The remaining charges, robbery and kidnapping, stemmed from the flight by the Harris and Miss Hearst over the next 21 hours, after they abandoned their van and with it an unpaid parking ticket that helped lead the police to the house on 54th Street where their friends were killed.

As part of the defense strategy to concede the facts but argue that the charges were excessive, Mr. Weinglass and the Harris did little to impeach the credibility of the eyewitness who took the stand. Mr. Mayerson argued that the defendants intended to "permanently deprive" the owners of their vehicles, which they took at gunpoint; the defense said the cars had been "borrowed." The cars' owners testified that their automobiles had been returned.

The two kidnapping victims had markedly different impressions of their experiences in the S.L.A. on May 16 and 17, 1974.

Tom Matthews, 18 years old when he was held captive in his van nearly 12 hours, said he lost all fear of the group one block after they all drove off. Mr. Matthews, whose testimony at Miss Hearst's bank robbery trial indicated that she had been a voluntary bank robber, said he never felt like a kidnapping victim. The Harris and Miss Hearst were "awfully nice," he said.

But Frank R. Sutter, 53, whose car the three also took at gunpoint, testified that he had been forced to lie face down on his stomach in a cramped position on the rear floor of his car as the group drove more than 100 miles over six hours. Before they left him they did not offer him gas money as they had Mr. Matthews.

Instead, Mr. Sutter testified, Mr. Harris took \$250 in cash from him, saying, "You can take it as a loan if you want to but I don't think you'll get it back." It was this count, kidnapping with the intent to commit the robbery, that held the mandatory life sentence.

from the newspaper. Mr. Pruyne was the juror accused by two former prospects of prejudging the case before being sworn in to serve.

KAREN TURKLE, white, the jury foreman, a student at a Geological Institute. Married to a lawyer in the music industry. Mrs. Turkle, in her mid-20's, said she had not followed the Hearst trial. "It got so sensational after a while, I got turned off, much like the Watergate thing," she said.

THERESA CAPEHART, white, mid-20's. A data transcriber at a Veterans Administration hospital. Attended junior college. Her husband is a Vietnam Navy combat veteran. Said she does not read newspapers, but did link Patricia Hearst with the S.L.A. Said she did not know what the initials S.L.A. stood for.

RICHARD L. ADDISON, black, a medical technologist at the University of California, Los Angeles, Medical Center. Mid-30's. A graduate of Louisiana State University. Belongs to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Knew the basic outline of the S.L.A. philosophy. Said that in his line of work "I have to separate my notions from the facts."

DAISY VALLEY, black, a housewife, and grandmother. A former secretary to a school superintendent. Her husband is a retired letter carrier. She remembers the shoot-out in which six S.L.A. members were killed because it happened on May 17, 1974, her birthday. Did not know the verdict in the Hearst trial, and had little recollection of the sporting goods store incident.

PAMELA CUMMINGS, white, mid-30's, a staff research associate in physiology at U.C.L.A. Is divorced and lives with an 8-year-old son. Has a B.S. degree and in jury selection asked to be called "Ms." Asked her primary source of news, she said: "I read hooks." She knew the S.L.A. had kidnapped Miss Hearst, but did not know the outcome of Miss Hearst's trial.

GEORGE F. FIELDS, white, late 50's or early 60's, a letter carrier for 11 years. On his route, he likes to read the front page of the Wall Street Journal. Is married, has a son in high school and is a life member of the American Rifle Association. He knew that Miss Hearst was the person who sprayed bullets at Mel's Sporting Goods Store.

Levi Backs Kelley's Handling of Charges on F

By LESLEY OELSNER
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Aug. 9—Attorney General Edward H. Levi today defended Clarence M. Kelley's performance as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including Mr. Kelley's handling of charges of wrong doing by bureau personnel.

"Director Kelley has had to meet revelations of what went on in the bureau over the last 30 years," Mr. Levi said. "The director has 'pushed' full in the investigations," he said, and the investigations "take time."

Mr. Levi, speaking to a group of lawyers at the American Bar Association convention here, suggested that newspapers sometimes get the facts "turned around" and make it seem as if the newspapers, rather than the bureau, are doing the investigations. In fact, he said, "their director has been pushing these investigations, and they are investigations in depth."

Mr. Levi also made passing gibes at both the National Rifle Association and the American Civil Liberties Union. He remarked: "A society which can not discuss gun control without having the National Rifle Association go crazy," and that cannot discuss procedures for wiretapping "without the counterparty of the N.R.A., namely the American Civil Liberties Union, going crazy," is a society that is having difficulty looking at issues in a "candid way."

In other developments at the A.B.A. meeting here, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger again decried the failure of legislatures to provide the resources and judges that he said were needed if state and Federal courts were to deal with the "litigation explosion" of recent years.

He warned in particular that

the legislation that requires speedy trials in Federal criminal cases—the Speedy Trial Act, which he said was passed over the "vigorous" opposition of the Federal judiciary, may lead to a moratorium on all noncriminal cases in some Federal courts.

Justice William F. Rehnquist warned that the Federal and state courts may become increasingly less able to do their work for another reason as well: the work of both state and Federal judges is becoming less interesting and more burdensome, because of both increased work loads and increased numbers of cases that could best be settled in other tribunals, he said. Thus, he contended, it will be harder and harder to attract enough talented people to become judges.

"More and more judges," he said, "are experiencing growing disappointment with their roles in our legal system and in society in general."

Yesterday, on a national television program, Mr. Kelley said that he had been deliberately "deceived" by aides who had withheld from him the knowledge of a number of illegal burglaries by agents in recent years. Mr. Kelley said at a news conference in 1975 that there had been no such burglaries. He rescinded these assurances only last June 30.

It was the latest in a series of disclosures and allegations regarding illegal break-ins that have embarrassed and shaken the bureau for many months. In recent months, there have also been allegations of a more prosaic kind of wrongdoing by bureau personnel, of corruption involving money. Some of the disclosures have come from official reports; others have become public knowledge through press reports.

Mr. Levi defended Mr. Kelley in response to a reporter's question after the breakfast program at which he had just given a brief talk, was opened to questions from the floor.

In defending Mr. Kelley, he interjected a defense of the bureau itself, calling it "a very important part of the protection of our rights" and the "security of our country."

Of Mr. Kelley, Mr. Levi: "I think director Kelley has recognized a very large part of what was the problem of the bureau." He said that the investigations that Mr. Kelley was conducting were criminal investigations, and thus differed from writing a "history" in a criminal investigation, he said, "you either indict or you don't." And if the decision is not to indict, the investigator should not make public accusations.

The general message of Justice Burger and Justice Rehn-

quist in their speech was an increasing theme at legal meetings to deliver "justice" they should, because of factors such as increase in cases, 8-1/2 into resources growth over the types of cases brought to court. Justice Burger's specially repeated complaints and those he has made in Chief Justice Rehnquist's sample, was that "each of us is pouring out a bill an impact statement the effect of the Chief Justice noted made this recom 1972, and said: somewhat later thought I meant of speech. It was

press reports.

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Death Study Finds Similar Outbreak in '74

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9—A study of the health of legionnaires used in the investigation of the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease in Philadelphia in 1974...



Dr. David Fraser explaining questionnaire being distributed to members of the American Legion who attended convention.

The cause of the St. Elizabeths outbreak was never discovered. Epidemiologists have also interviewed family members and friends of the 27 people who died in the outbreak...

Mine Union's Board Bids Strikers Return to Jobs

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The international executive board of the United Mine Workers, in a move implicitly critical of Arnold R. Miller, the union's president, voted today to give a tough back-to-work order to 30,000 coal miners...

Advertisement for the film 'The Shootist' starring John Wayne and Lauren Bacall. The ad features a large circular graphic with the text 'One of the great films of our time' and lists the cast and showtimes at Loews Astor Plaza.

A Legion Post Answers Questions on 'the Illness'

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 9—The Burt Foster American Legion Post 361 used to be a favorite gathering place for many legionnaires in this southeast Allegheny County...

are worried about the uncertainty regarding its cause, those members here who are involved are trying to be light-headed. 'One of my neighbors, who used to come over every day, now speaks to me from the sidewalk'...

Baker to Ask F.B.I. and C.I.A. For Data on Murder of Roselli

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Senator Howard H. Baker, Republican of Tennessee, said today he would ask the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency to provide any information they had regarding the murder of John Roselli...

days after Mr. Giancana was murdered and testified he and Mr. Giancana had been recruited by the C.I.A. to kill Premier Castro. Mr. Roselli said he had made several trips to Cuba...

NEW STUDIES BACK ALCOHOLISM VIEW

Controversy Over Drinking After Recovery Stirred. Two new studies appear to reinforce a report published by the Rand Corporation recently stating that a few recovered alcoholics could learn to drink in moderation...

9TH PHONE OFFICIAL SEIZED IN CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Aug. 9 (AP)—An assistant vice president of the Southern Bell Telephone Company was arrested today and charged with falsifying company records. Seven other Southern Bell executives and one former executive were arrested on the same charge...

Small advertisement for Walt Disney Summer Film Festival featuring 'The Sword in the Stone'.

Small advertisement for Gus featuring 'The Sword in the Stone'.

Advertisement for 'The Omen' movie, listing showtimes and theaters.

Small advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie.

Small advertisement for 'Busy Boys' movie.

Small advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie.

Small advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie.

Small advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie.

Small advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie.

Small advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie.

Small advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie.

Advertisement for 'Futureworld' movie, featuring the tagline 'where they sensualize you, pleasurable you, and synthesize you, then dare you to stay alive!'.

Advertisement for 'The Omen' movie, listing showtimes and theaters.

Advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie, listing showtimes and theaters.

Advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie, listing showtimes and theaters.

Advertisement for 'Thunderhead' movie, listing showtimes and theaters.

Advertisement for 'Futureworld' movie, featuring the tagline 'WHERE WESTWORLD STOPPED, FUTUREWORLD BEGINS!'.

Head of State Arts Council Resigns

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Less than a week after declaring that she would "absolutely not" resign as chairman of the State Council on the Arts, Joan K. Davidson left the post yesterday, saying that she did so at the request of Governor Carey.

Mrs. Davidson accused the Carey administration of "in-difference to the arts" and implied that it was seeking "bold headlines and dazzling events," rather than solid achievement.

At the same time, Mrs. Davidson said she was also giving up her seat on the council. She cited no specific reason for her action, but arts groups around the state have been complaining of delays in the disbursement of state aid and some former members of the council's staff have described the operations of the council as disorganized.

The office of Governor Carey acknowledged Mrs. Davidson's announcement with a "no comment" last evening, saying a statement would be forthcoming at the "appropriate time." Reminding that Mrs. Davidson had said she quit because Mr. Carey had "asked" her to do so, a spokesman for the Governor said, "So she says."

Comment Withheld

Another no comment came from Kitty Carlisle, the actress and singer, who is vice chairman of the council and has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mrs. Davidson. Miss Carlisle said she would refrain from making any statements until Governor Carey made his choice. In her statement last evening Mrs. Davidson said: "I leave with regret the wonderful Arts Council staff, the arts constituency and the work. Despite the serious problem of cutbacks in grant money cutting of administrative staff and indifference to the arts on the part of this administration, I believe that important progress has been made during my year as chairman."

When the state ordered various departments and agencies to trim their budgets in view of the continuing budget difficulties, the council was reduced to about \$27.3 million for the current fiscal year, down from \$35 million received in the previous year.

Critics noted that none of the funds allocated for this year had reached the many arts groups for which they were destined. Mrs. Davidson's assistant, Patricia Falk, conceded last week that the council had been slow in processing applications, but said this was the result of such difficulties as a move of its offices to new quarters downtown and reductions in staff because of budget cuts.

Miss Falk said the 16-year-old agency had only 68 employees to deal with the application, compared with 86 last year.

"The improvements made in my tenure," Mrs. Davidson said yesterday, "were the basic ones that do not make bold headlines or dazzling events, but contribute the substance of a smooth working agency that serves the arts and all the state."

"Innovative programs were also in preparation. I am glad that my view of my record is shared by the New York State budget division, if not by the Governor. I wish the Council and its new chairman well and will continue to try to help the arts in any way I can."

Last week, people inside the Council reported that Governor Carey was thinking of replacing Mrs. Davidson with Miss Carlisle. They said Miss Carlisle had been sounding out a number of people regarding an appointment as her executive officer.

At the time, Mrs. Davidson reacted strongly to the reports of her impending ouster. She said she was "absolutely not" going to resign and had "big plans for next year that are already in the works."

In addition to the staff dismissals in the general budget squeeze, the council has also lost a number of people who resigned in the last few months. Those who left the staff included some personnel in what were deemed key positions, such as officers for performing arts, administration and fiscal management.

A number of these former employees charged that there was "confusion" in the administration of the agency. Delays in financing work special barships on smaller cultural groups with no other substantial sources of income. Such groups often use a letter from the council with a promise of financial support as collateral of a sort to obtain bank loans that keep them afloat.

According to Miss Falk letters went out to applicants recently explaining to them that procedures were slow this year because of the council's various difficulties.

Ironically, Mrs. Davidson last October said that her proudest achievement in less than six months as chairman was the progress with which the council last year was discharging what was then a record allocation.

A vice president of the J. M. Kaplan Fund Inc. and long active in community and urban-environmental affairs, Mrs. Davidson was named to the council's unsalaried chairmanship by Governor Carey in March 1975.



Joan K. Davidson
"I believe that important progress has been made..."

French Music Festival Seeks Informality

By FLORA LEWIS

Special to The New York Times
VENICE, France—The truck pulled into the tiny Place Godeau in the middle of the sonata, and the young men jumped out. Some of them began strapping long wires and installing microphones and loudspeakers, while others passed around a handbill advertising "Operation Rhino, an itinerant summer festival of improvised music" to take place at 11 P.M. in front of the town hall.

When Ivry Gitlis, director of the Venice Festival, put away the violin he had been playing to the accompaniment of Daniel Weyenberg on a Steinway, inconspicuously installed in a nook of the square under the old church tower, someone showed him the handbill.

He was furious. There was an argument, harsh at first and then more accommodating as he explained that the unexpected visiting musicians might be excellent but couldn't interfere with his festival unless he heard them first, and his festival was going to be playing in front of the town hall too.

Finally, an agreement was reached that the newcomers would install themselves a few blocks away.

"Everybody wants to make music," Mr. Gitlis said with a sigh. "There'll be three, four, five different sets of people around tonight."

that has a square and a tree has a festival nowadays," said Anne Chaputot, public relations director for the Venice fortnight, and she was right. There are some 200 officially recognized by the Ministry of Tourism, and many more spontaneous or runaway "festivals" like that of the "Rhino" group, which was missing one trumpet, one trombone, one clarinet, and one percussion player, but was determined to go ahead with saxophones, cello, guitar and bass.

The best known and most noticed festivals are the elaborate productions at Orange and Aix-en-Provence, but summer serenading of all sorts has proliferated, and Mr. Gitlis was right in claiming a special status and quality for Venice.

It is a kind of mini-Woodstock of classical music that the Israeli-born violinist has established in this pretty little

village above the Riviera, so beloved of Matisse that he designed and decorated a superb chapel for the local convent.

Mr. Gitlis started by inviting musician friends to come and play. Since he knows some famous ones, at one point or another the festival has presented the conductors Zubin Mehta and Leif Stokowski, Leo Ferré, and even Dizzy Gillespie and Marcel Marceau, the mime.

The particularity of the Venice Festival is that in addition to giving regular concerts, the musicians stay on and play as long as people want to listen, turning up at impromptu morning sessions for children or on the street in the afternoon.

"The informality is somewhat like that of Tanglewood, itself startling in France, but it is less organized, less predictable and more emotional."

Mr. Gitlis tells rambling, sometimes limp little stories to the audience while the musicians rest between offerings and wbeedles performers, whom he invariably introduces only by their first names, to play something more. And the people sit and sit.

"There's a communication," he said. "The performers are public artists and the audience is an artist public. People who've never heard a concert before wander in and then keep coming back every night. We're preserving something. Artists have a terrible responsibility. People who think and feel have got to keep it going to get us through the next 20 or 30 years."

"It's kind of family," said Miss Chaputot. "The audience feels that the musicians are playing for themselves and enjoying themselves."

"Yes," said Mr. Gitlis. "Egotism, realistic egotism. You can't lie to an audience. They can tell when you're doing it for obligation or for love."

Mr. Gitlis was sad. He wasn't sure if the Venice Festival could be held again a sixth year, but he said that if it wasn't in Venice, he'd find somewhere else.

Despite the director's efforts to establish an intimacy between the musicians and the audience, the town provided only a parking lot for the festivals.

There was no doubt. The summer festival has become a compulsion. It is a question whether the musicians attract the audience or the audience attracts the musicians. But when the warm weather comes and the people leave their homes and telegraph sets for the French countryside nowadays, they are likely to find a festival and probably musicians on the street.

Entertainment Events Today

- Theater**
 - MEASURE FOR MEASURE by William Shakespeare directed by John Fawcett presented by the New York Shakespeare Festival. Joseph Papp, producer. At the Old Globe Theater, Central Park West, 81st Street, 8.
- Music**
 - NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC IN THE PARK. St. James Memorial, Central Park, 8:30.
 - MOZART FESTIVAL. Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, 8.
 - ELTON JOHN, rock, Madison Square Garden, 8:30.
 - DIANE BISH, organist, Riverside Church, 12th Street, 7.
 - NEW YORK CHORAL SOCIETY SUMMER SING. Cami Hall, 165 West 57th Street, 8:30.
 - HOWARD MC GHEE, jazz, Great Hall, Chamber of Commerce, 45 Liberty Street, 10:30.
 - BICENTENNIAL MUSIC FESTIVAL. Empire State Center, Washington Square Park, 8.
 - LONG ISLAND WOODWIND QUINLET. Grace Plaza, 43d Street and Avenue of the Americas, 12:15.
 - THE NEW YORK DIVISION, vocal and instrumental. Federal Hall National Memorial, corner Wall and Broad Streets, 5:30.
 - REGO BALABAN DIXIELAND BAND. Bryant Park, 12:15.
 - SEA CHANTEURS. South Street Seaport, Fulton Street, East River, 7:30.
 - HAROLD OUSLEY QUARTET. Jazz, Jamaica Arts Center, 161-04 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, 8.
 - MUNICIPAL CONCERTS ORCHESTRA. St. James Memorial Park #1771, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, 8.
- Dance**
 - ALVIN AILEY CITY CENTER DANCE THEATER. New York State Theater, 111th Street, 8.
 - Highland Park, 8.
 - NYTHA DANCE Theater Workshop, 215 West 19th Street, 8.
 - NIKOLAUS DANCE THEATER. Beacon Theatre, Broadway, 7th Street, 8.
 - "Fried," "Noumenon," "Trio from 'Vaudou'." Villa of the Elements, Group dance from "Fouquet," 8.
 - DANCECOMPANY. 800 DANCERS DANCE COMPANY, Sixth Street between Avenue D and F.R. Drive, 8:30.
- Cabaret**
 - EDDIE CONDON'S, Maxine Sullivan, Gordon, Effie, singer-vocalist. LES CHAMPS, Rene Albee, pianist.

GOING OUT Guide

ROLL 'EM It's pleasure before business today for the Retreads, a 17-piece stage band made up of working executives from the midtown area whose specialty is recreating the big band sound of the Miller, Goodman and Dorsey era. The instrumentalists will be sounding off this afternoon from 5 to 6 P.M. in the summer musical series at Rockefeller Center, held in the lower plaza just off Fifth Avenue between 49th and 50th Street. This is the group's second appearance at the Center, following a successful concert there last summer. In case of inclement weather, the event will be canceled.

HOLDING OUR OWN The acclaimed mineral and gem display at the American Museum of Natural History continues to draw crowds, but a nearby exhibit in the second-floor Akeley Gallery also warrants inspection for imaginative framing of a less than glittery subject. This is "Recycling America's Resources," which uses audio-visuals, graphics and three-dimensional displays to stress diminishing supplies of minerals and forestry resources compounded by problems of waste management, in a historical panorama from Colonial times to the present.

TERRA FIRMA The music of emigre American composers is the theme of tonight's free concert in the Bicentennial Music Festival in Washington Square Park, with Arthur Weisberg conducting. The event will also mark the first collaboration between Mr. Weisberg and his brother, Jack, who is in charge of the elaborate sound support system which has become such an important element in Festival productions.

That most American of styles, jazz, is markedly present in the three works scheduled for the program, written by three major composers who came here from Europe before World War II. The selections are Igor Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat," Darius Milhaud's "Creation of the World" and Kurt Weill's "Suite from the Threepenny Opera."

WAITING FOR HENRY Making "The Devil and the Deep" (1932) was not a happy experience or a comfortable Hollywood debut for Charles Laughton, according to the new biography by Charles Higham. Yet the British actor appeared in four additional films in California (they made them fast) before going home the next year for "The Private Life of Henry VIII," which brought him an Oscar, world prestige and a return trip to Hollywood.

The rarely-shown "Devil" is interesting now mainly for Mr. Laughton's simmering portrait of a submarine commander insanely jealous of his wife, played by Tallulah Bankhead. Gary Cooper completes the triangle. The movie is tomorrow's feature at 8 P.M. at the Undercroft Coffeehouse of Christ and St. Stephen's Church, 130 West 69th Street (between Broadway and Columbus Avenue). Admission is \$1.50 and 75 cents for the elderly. Popcorn is free.

downtown branch of the Whitney Museum, 55 Water Street.

For Sports Today, see Page 24.

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12:30, 2:45, 4:30, 6:30, 8:45, 10

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THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH

11:30, 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10

PLAZA 30th St. E. of Midtown

1:35, 3:40, 5:50, 7:55, 10

PARAMOUNT 17th St. at Broadway

SILENT MOVIE

1, 2:35, 4:15, 6, 7:40, 9:20, 11

CINEMA 1 3rd Ave. at 68th St.

12, 1:35, 3:15, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10

CINEMA 11 3rd Ave. at 88th St.

FACE TO FACE

12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:45

BECKMAN 10th St. at 2nd Ave.

MURDER BY DEATH

1:25, 3, 4:45, 6:30, 8:15, 10

ART 8th St. East of 59th St.

THE ONEN

R, 4, 6, 8, 10

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE W. of 4th St.

THE BINGO LING TRAVELING ALL-STARS & MOTOR KINGS

12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

MURRAY HILL 3rd Ave. at 37th St.

THE BIG BIRD

12:25, 2, 3:30, 5:05, 6:45, 8:20, 10

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Ailey Festival Will Honor Ellington

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

Betty Ford, Coretta Scott King and Mrs. Maynard Jackson, wife of the Mayor of Atlanta, will be among the special guests who will introduce the performances of the Alvin Ailey Center Dance Theater's tribute to the late Duke Ellington all this week at Lincoln Center.



Alvin Ailey

Mr. Ailey, who conceived the whole festival four years ago and who has choreographed most of the dance works for the event, will not be able to make the opening at the New York State Theater tonight. "I wish I could be there," he said from his hospital bed yesterday, where he is recovering from appendicitis. "It's been a labor of love. Ellington was a great man."

If doctors permit, Mr. Ailey hopes to attend Friday's premiere of "Three Black Kings," the ballet he has choreographed to what is considered the last music written by Duke Ellington before his death in 1974. The score was completed by his son, Mercer Ellington, who will lead the Duke Ellington orchestra every night through Sunday in a medley of Ellington classics and also conduct for some of the dance works.

His sister, and members of the Ailey organization. On Friday, Mrs. King, widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will begin the program on the night that the Ailey-Ellington ballet, "Three Black Kings," pays tribute to her husband. The two other kings of the title, as imagined by Duke Ellington, are Balthazar of the Magi and Solomon. Bunny Jackson, wife of Atlanta's Mayor, will speak on Saturday night.

Other personalities from the cultural field and entertainment world who are scheduled to open the programs are Elizabeth Ellington, the composer's

lip, tomorrow; Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee on Thursday; Ellen Holly and Al Freeman Jr. with Mrs. King on Friday; Labelle, the singing group, on Saturday matinee; Nick Ashford and Valerie Simpson may appear on Sunday matinee, and there is a possibility that Mrs. King will join Ruth Ellington at the close of the all-Ellington festival Sunday night. The company will perform some of the works to the Ellington music along with its regular repertory the following week.

Opening Remarks

After the opening remarks Mercer Ellington will begin the medley, some of which will be accompanied by the projection of slides of Romare Bearden's paintings. American Ballet Theater will take part in the festival by performing "The River" whose Ellington music and Ailey choreography were commissioned by that company in 1970. A repeat of "Pass De Duke," a play by Mr. Ailey composed for Mikhail Baryshnikov and Judith Jamison in May, was canceled late yesterday because Mr. Baryshnikov had not recovered from an injury that he suffered last week. The duet will be replaced by Mr. Ailey's "The Mooche."

Like a proud father, Mr. Ailey suggested yesterday that the audience should pay special attention to the dance works that he commissioned from several younger black choreographers. The five ballets, all to Ellington music, will be performed by the Alvin Ailey Repertory Workshop, a junior group attached to the Ailey school. "My view of Ellington is more old-fashioned, more traditional," he said in a telephone interview. "The theme of the festival has become 'Ellington, past, present and future.'"

Past Represented

The past, he said, will be represented in the way he and older choreographers responded to Mr. Ellington's music. The earliest piece will be the 1954 "Liberian Suite," which was originally choreographed (it is now a revised version by James Truite) by the late Lester Horton, Mr. Ailey's teacher. It was Mr. Horton who introduced Duke Ellington to Mr. Ailey, when the composer dropped by Mr. Horton's Los Angeles studio in the 1950's.

After the New York City Ballet's Stravinsky festival in 1972, Mr. Ailey told Mr. Ellington that he would like to honor him in a similar way. "I decided," he recalled, "that I said let's start celebrating people while they're still alive." Mr. Ellington reacted wryly by telling Mr. Ailey, "I don't know if I want to hear that much of my music."

Problems involving schedules and financing did not make the festival possible until this year, but Mr. Ailey was still determined to see the Ellington tribute take place after the composer's death as his Bicentennial offering. "Duke liked to have his music danced," Mr. Ailey writes in the festival's program. "And I want to say something about this great man who through his music, through his personality and through his love of humanity, healed some of the wounds of this century."

Music: Burning Spear

Jamaicans, on First American Tour, Emerge as Appealing Reggae Group

By JOHN ROCKWELL

Now that the Wallers and the Maytals have begun to break out of a narrow cut market, other leading Jamaican reggae groups are eagerly lining up for their share of American record-company publicity and, they hope, financial reward.

The latest to arrive is the nicely named Burning Spear, which made its American debut in Chicago on Aug. 2 and showed up Sunday night at the Rochdale Community Auditorium in Jamaica, Queens, for its first New York-area performance. The group will also play Friday at the Schaefer Festival in Central Park and Monday at My Father's Place, the Roslyn, L.I., club.

The Rochdale Village hall, a theater set in the middle of a gigantic housing development, is hardly an ideal facility, in terms of acoustics, sightliness or general atmosphere. Furthermore, Sunday's concert was lackadaisically organized—it was started on for more than four hours past its scheduled starting time, even though Burning Spear, the headliners, played for only 50 minutes. In addition, the sound system and the lighting failed to make the best possible case for the group.

That said, Burning Spear still emerged as one of the most appealing reggae acts around. There is no lack of the mystical strangeness that most of these Rastafarian Ja-

maico groups project. But Burning Spear makes its effects tellingly in more purely musical terms than some of the other reggae performers. Burning Spear is led by Winston Rodney, the lead singer and principal songwriter. Rupert Williams and Delroy Hines are the backup singers, and the instrumental accompaniment is provided by a seven-man ensemble called the Black Disciples.

Mr. Rodney's singing voice is a husky low tenor that he sustains with greater energy than most of the other reggae singers, who tend to deal in shorter, more expository accents or old-fashioned talking.

The Black Disciples, who augment the guitar-drum basics of reggae with organ, saxophone and trumpet, provide backing of unusual subtlety and mournful coloration, with no loss of sinuous energy. The result is sadder, more mystical and more hypnotic than other Jamaican ensembles.

Burning Spear first flourished in Jamaica between 1969 and 1971, then disappeared for three years, and began its current push to international recognition in 1974. Reggae's ultimate impact in the States, not to speak of that of particular acts, remains very much in question. But there can be little doubt that Burning Spear is one of the most impressive of the lot.

Ticket Sale Set for Paris Opera at Met

The box-office sale of tickets for the Paris Opera's eight performances at the Metropolitan Opera House next month will begin on Monday. Prices for the opening-

night presentation of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" on Sept. 8 will range from \$50 for orchestra seats and those in most of the boxes to \$5 for seats in the Family Circle. Top prices for the re-

mainder of the performances will be \$30, and the lowest-priced seats will remain at \$5. "Le Nozze di Figaro" will be repeated Sept. 11 and 16; Verdi's "Otello" will be given on Sept. 10, 13, and Gounod's "Faust" on Sept. 14 and 17.

Michelangelos Found in Florence

FLORENCE, Aug. 6 (UPI)—A series of drawings by Michelangelo has been discovered in the Basilica of San Lorenzo, art authorities reported last Saturday.

They said that they were found in the apse of the basilica's oew sacristy while workmen were restoring the gauling and that the drawings had apparently been done about 1530 as preliminary sketches for work Michelangelo was doing at the Laurentian Library.

Several sketches found in the church were attributed to his pupils. The discovery of the drawings comes four months after sketches by the master were found under the paint of a wall in Medici Chapel here.

The prior of San Lorenzo, Mgr. Giancarlo Setti, said the works would be opened to public view by the end of next month.

Storm Postpones Franchi L.I. Show

Sergio Franchi's opening at Westbury, L.I., was postponed last night because of Hurricane Belle. People holding tickets for the performance will be able to exchange them until 5 P.M. Thursday for use at an added performance on Sunday at 3 P.M.

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LOS ANGELES TOLD TO END ROAD TEST

Speed Lane Plan Suspended by Federal Judge

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9—The Federal District Court here ordered state officials today to suspend a controversial transit experiment aimed at encouraging commuter car-pooling and bus riding.

Judge Matt Byrne ruled that the California Department of Transportation had not complied with Federal and state laws requiring an environmental impact assessment of the project, which was designed to reduce auto traffic, gasoline consumption and air pollution. Under the program, in rush hours on the 12.5-mile freeway from Santa Monica to down-

town Los Angeles, the left-hand high speed lane was restricted to buses and cars carrying at least three passengers.

The experiment, started last March, had stirred a mounting wave of protest from automobile commuters and some local officials.

They argued that the fast-lane system served only an insignificant minority of motorists and caused traffic jams and accidents on the other lanes and tributary streets. The Santa Monica Freeway carries about 240,000 vehicles daily.

Upwards of 80 percent of Los Angeles commuters is by automobiles, and surveys before the experiment was started indicated that less than 5 percent of cars normally carried as many as three persons.

State officials have rebutted the complaints against the "diamond lanes"—named for distinctive pavement markings—with a stream of statistics that only engendered more disputation.

Nik electrifies N.Y.

"A fascinating production, bold in its presentation, and superbly performed." Kisselegoff, N.Y. Times

"Nikolais is a Wow and How! Calling him a choreographer is like saying Leonardo da Vinci did nice pencil drawings." Wimble, Daily News

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Royals Crush Yanks; Holtzman Is Battered

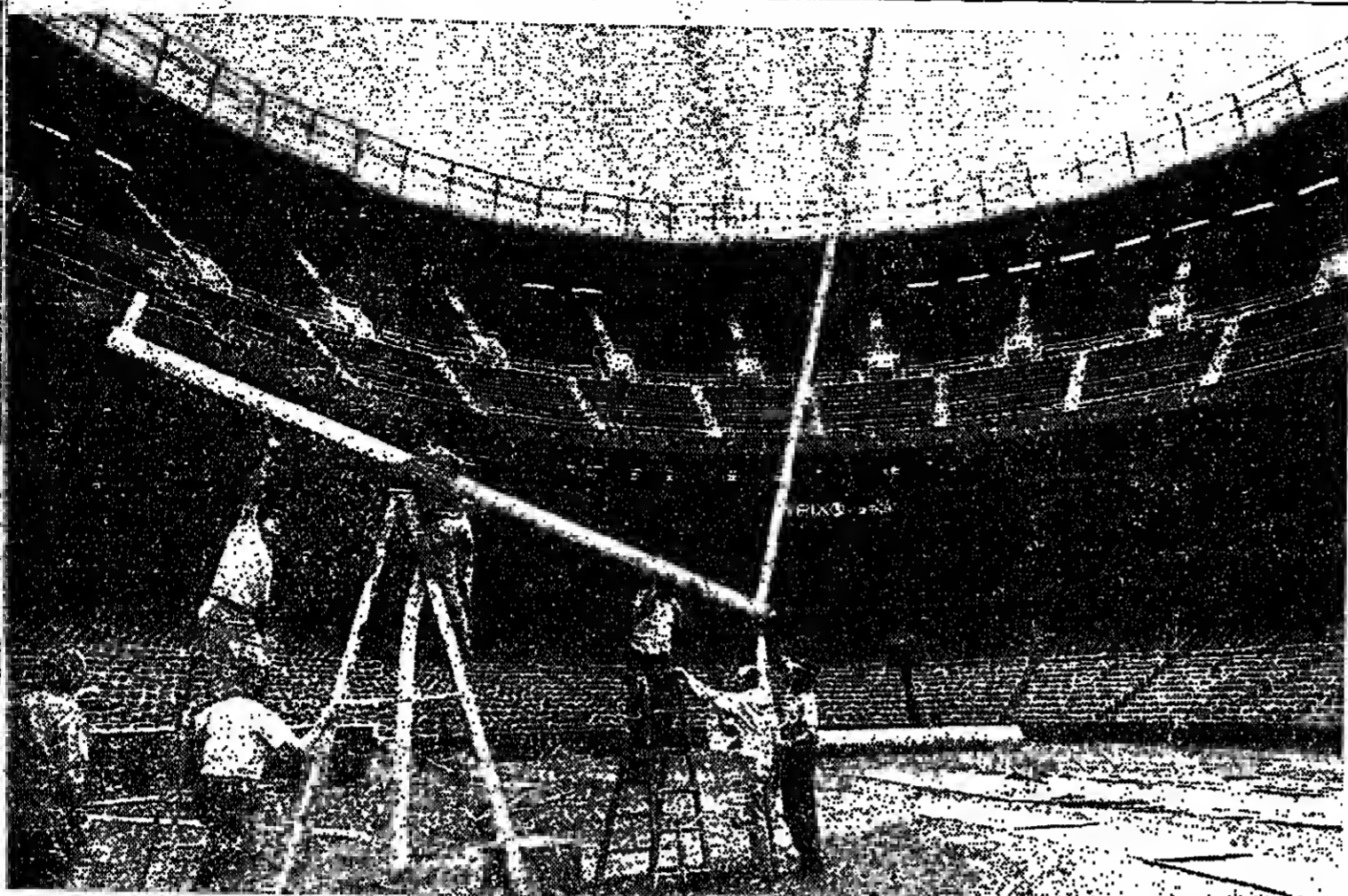
By MURRAY CHASS

Special to The New York Times
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9—The Yankees met the Kansas City Royals tonight in the first game of a three-game series that some people viewed as a preview of the American League's post-season playoffs.

8-2 Loss 11th in 15 Games, Cuts Margin to 8½

The Royals, the Western Division leaders, whipped the Yankees, 8-2, as Dennis Leonard gained his 14th victory against 4 defeats. The loss, the Yankees' 11th in the last 15 games, sliced their Eastern Division lead to 8½ games in a month. Kansas City has won seven of the 10 games the teams have played this season. The latest victory came before a crowd of 40,438, largest ever to see a baseball game in Kansas City.

he got only one out while giving up seven runs. In his last five starts and 23 2/3 innings, he has allowed 24 earned runs and 43 hits. The Royals, who entered the game with a 10-game lead in their division, jumped on Holtzman immediately. Jim Wohlford led off the first inning with a single and Otis doubled him home after he went to second on a wild pitch. George Brett, the league's No. 2 hitter with a .369 average grounded out, but McKee, the league's No. 1 hitter with a .354 scored his seventh home run for a 3-0 lead. Holtzman, who reportedly signed a five-year contract for \$750,000, retired the next two batters in the first inning and escaped the second without allowing a baserunner. But Otis, his 13th homer in the third and in the fourth—don't even mention the fourth. The lead-off batter in the fourth was John Mayberry, the Royals' feared left-handed slugger against whom the Yankees use an exaggerated shift. Graig Nettles, Continued on Page 25, Column 4



Men erecting goalpost yesterday as they prepared Yankee Stadium for Jets-Giants game. Game was postponed because of Hurricane Belle.

Jets-Giants Game Will Be Played Tomorrow or Thursday

By WALTER D. RAY
BALD ESKENAZI
It was perfect for fans game at Yankee last night: There moon and a hurricane.

But on Friday night, the Jets are due to play the Oakland Raiders at the stadium and on Saturday, the Giants are supposed to face the Oilers in Houston. What complicates the Jets-Giants situation is the fact that the Cosmos are scheduled to play the final game of their North American Soccer League season at the stadium tonight against the Miami Toros, and the Cosmos are fighting for first place. If the Cosmos are unable to use the field tonight, they have first option on it for

tomorrow as a rain date. The Jets called the Yankees yesterday to implore them to allow the Cosmos to play tonight. The Yankees are able to put off the Cosmos if they believe a game would hurt the baseball field. If the Cosmos do play tonight, then the Jets and Giants will meet tomorrow night. In the Giants' long history, which started in 1925, they have failed to play only one scheduled game. That was several years after their start when the elevated and trolley lines in Manhattan froze and

as well as rental to the city and field change-over costs, each team would take home about \$100,000. "We'll play Thursday night if we have to," said Al Ward, the general manager of the Jets. He noted that until recent years in the Canadian League on occasion played on Saturdays and Mondays "and they only had 32-man squads." Pete Rozelle, the National Football League commissioner, said he would not be happy with a Thursday night game because it forces the

Jets to play two nights in a row. "But at least the teams have a maximum of 60 players now," said Rozelle. Clubs are supposed to improve from one preseason game to the next. They work on their mistakes after viewing game films and diagnosing their weaknesses. But would the Jets and Giants have time before their next game to do any of these things? "What you'll do, is, you'll make the same mistake two

Continued on Page 24, Column 6

Wynn Golf Victor Delayed Finale

By WALTER D. RAY
NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Wynn, drawing a crowd of 100,000, won the rain-delayed open golf tournament by a stroke over Bob Gilder, who fired his first four-year-old Wynn for the \$40,000 first prize. Gilder missed a par on the 6,868-yard 18th hole. Wynn finished a two-under-par 67. Gilder also shot

storm flooded the course yesterday. The two leaders and nine other players had to return to the course this morning to complete their rounds in the event named originally after the B.C. cartoon strip, drawn by Johnny Hart, an area resident. The initials also stand for Broome County, in which the club is located. George Knudson, Gerry McCree and Ed Eneid tied yesterday's clubhouse leader, Terry Diehl, for third place at 274. Larry Nelson was alone at 275 while Dave Hill and Wally Armstrong finished at 276. Wynn ran in a 17-foot birdie putt on the 71st hole to match Gilder's 18-inch birdie tap-in. But Gilder pushed his drive into the right rough on the final hole and his 6-iron approach caught a branch, leaving him with a 7-iron for a severe rain-



Bob Wynn watches his putt fall into the cup on the 17th green at Endicott, N.Y. He scored a 13-under-par 271.

A Rebuilt Stadium Little Aidin Bronx

By MICHAEL KATZ
Vance Warren, who runs the Discount TV and Audio Center on East 161st Street, two short blocks from the bleacher entrance, says, "There's been no increase in business, but a big increase in crime." "There's more people around at games," says a sergeant at the 44th Precinct, "and where there are more people, there are more muggings." Only a few blocks away from the stadium, the charred skeletons of burned apartment houses stand as reminders that the South Bronx is spreading. Yankee Stadium looks away, facing Manhattan, its back, or center field, turned to its Bronx neighborhood. This was the neighborhood of Joe DiMaggio and egg creams, Charlie Cooney and the Jerome Cafeteria. Only the egg creams, now 40



Groundskeepers remove the matted turf at Yankee Stadium, in preparation for Giants-Jets football game. Game, to have been played last night, was postponed by weather.

Racing, Sets Canceled

Here is a rundown of the sports events postponed or canceled because of the threat posed by Hurricane Belle: FOOTBALL: The exhibition between the New York Jets and Giants, scheduled for Yankee Stadium last night, was postponed. The new date will be announced today. HARNESS RACING: Yonkers Raceway canceled last night's entire program. TENNIS: The New York 5ets called off their scheduled match last night against the Boston Lobsters in Nassau Coliseum. The game will be replayed on Sunday only if needed by Boston to get into the playoffs. Tickets for last night will be honored for Saturday night's regular-season finale against Indiana. THOROUGHBRED RACING: Last night's Atlantic City program was canceled.

Delaria's Hitter Is 2-0

By WALTER D. RAY
BRIDGE, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Candelaria of the Pirates pitched a night, overwhelping the Los Angeles Dodgers during a 2-0 victory. The Dodgers' hitting was in limbo when Ted Loper, a soft fly right-fielder, caught knee-high and hit. Candelaria, by three pitches to first two batters, gave Loper on a to short and Ted in a foul fly to right field. Loper got one strike before getting a double on a fly to wrap up the home a national television. Elsewhere around the circuit, in other MVPs where joy appeared to have vanished, faint stirrings of optimism can also be detected. Spokesmen for outdistanced contenders are talking about the "flicker of hope" that never dies, or about previous collapses of teams with big leads, or about how "we're going to be playing people head-on for the rest of the season." While pro football has muscled its way into the sports scene, a third of the baseball season remains.

Steve Cady Did Somebody Say Crucial Series?

It couldn't have happened at a better time. The Yankees lose again to the Orioles, see their lead slashed to below 10 games—and fire off a petulant telegram to the American League president complaining about certain umpires being assigned to "such a crucial series." Crucial series? It almost seems like a normal August As any baseball fan worth his bubblegum knows, August means pennant races. This is the time of year when pitchers should be reaching back for that little extra something, when one crucial series should be following another, a time for baseball heroes to stand up and be counted. Since 1969, when the majors divided their two leagues into four divisions to avoid boring runaways and double the fun, it has usually worked out that way. Few summers have passed without at least one or two good pennant races. But four times nothing equals nothing, and that's what has been worrying baseball executives this summer. With the Yankees, Reds, Royals and Phillies rolling like Jimmy Carter, beach-going fans have been paying more attention to bikinis than to the latest baseball chatter pouring from the nearest portable radio. But the yawns were interrupted Sunday, at least momentarily, when the Orioles socked it to the Yankees for the sixth time in a row. "We've always felt we could catch them," bellowed Manager Earl Weaver of Baltimore. "We're putting it all together now." Elsewhere around the circuit, in other MVPs where joy appeared to have vanished, faint stirrings of optimism can also be detected. Spokesmen for outdistanced contenders are talking about the "flicker of hope" that never dies, or about previous collapses of teams with big leads, or about how "we're going to be playing people head-on for the rest of the season." While pro football has muscled its way into the sports scene, a third of the baseball season remains.

Large Numbers, Small Hopes

So much for the wishful thinking. A look at the standings on the second Monday of August hardly supported the optimism. The Phillies led by 14 games, the Reds by 13, the Royals by 10 and the Yankees, even after their latest backflip, by 9. On the second Monday of August last year, the standings showed the Pirates in front by two, the Athletics by 5½, the Red Sox by 7 and the Reds by 15½. "We're concerned about the lack of good pennant races," a spokesman for the major league office concedes. "It could hurt us in September, after the kids go back to school." Despite the runaways, attendance still leads last sea-

Losers Draw on Imagination

Veack sent his club onto the field last Sunday in short-shorts, and hoped the new outdoor shower in the bleachers would make sunbathers forget the White Sox trailed by 19 games. So far, attendance is up 200,000 over last year. In Atlanta, where the Braves were 22 games out of first place at last count, fans come out to the park for ostrich races, home-plate weddings and fireworks displays. And in New York, a member of the Met promotion staff talked urgently the other day of strategy for this year's stretch battle. "We may throw in another day," the Met drum-beater said. "Maybe a Back-to-School Day around the first week of September. The thing is, you don't want to put your days too close together." A week ago yesterday, Jacket Night drew 53,523 paying customers to Shea Stadium for a game with the Montreal Expos. The 30,000 jackets given out to patrons under the age of 15 cost less than \$1 each. Right now, the Mets are pushing Camera Day on Thursday, when the players will pose for pictures instead of talking batting practice. Other promotional biggies, just to name a few, include Helmet Day, Medalion Day, Family Day, Photo Album Day, Banner Day and Appreciation Day. Promoters like these, along with reasonable ticket prices (industrywide average for general admission: \$2), have helped baseball hold its fans. But what about September? Even the zealous of the promoters readily admit that baseball's best promotion is a red-hot pennant race. That's why a silent cheer went up on Sunday when the Yankees talked of a crucial series and Weaver said defiantly, "We've always felt we could catch them."

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on and Roberts Among Six Inducted Into Hall of Fame



New members of the Baseball Hall of Fame inducted yesterday at Cooperstown, N.Y. From the left: Lindstrom, for batting; Cal Hnbbard, umpire; Robin Roberts, pitcher, and Bob Lemon, pitcher.

By MICHAEL STRAUSS
Special to The New York Times

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 9—"I was waiting for the day Bob Lemon would receive this recognition," said Bob Feller, the onetime fast-ball pitcher for the Cleveland Indians, after Lemon, four other former players and a former umpire had been inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame today.

"It was certain Lemon's day as a great pitcher would come," said Feller, who became a Hall of Fame himself in 1962 and who among other activities is now a director of sales for the Hilton Hotel Corporation. "But I will never forget a believe it or not, for his outfielding."

"As a center fielder," Feller reminisced, "on opening day against the White Sox in 1946, he made a sliding catch on his belly with two on and two out in the ninth inning, enabling me to win a 1-0 game. He also was out there later in the season when I pitched a no-hitter against the Yankees in New York."

Among those inducted with Lemon today were Robin Roberts, who attained fame as a right-handed pitcher with the Philadelphia Phillies, and Fred Lindstrom, a World Series star with the New York Giants in 1924, as an 18-year-old. Lindstrom batted at least .300 for six straight seasons.

The rest of those enshrined today were Carl Hubbard, a former American League umpire; the late Roger Connor, the 19th-century home-run king, and the late Oscar Charleston, who starred in the Negro Leagues in the 1920's and the 1930's.

The day's lengthy program also featured the usual interleague game, in which the Milwaukee Brewers defeated the New York Mets, 9-3, at Doubleday Field before a capacity crowd of 9,771.

The program was held mostly on schedule. Drizzle in the morning and threatening skies in the afternoon failed to slow the proceedings.

There was one change, however. Because of the weather, the induction ceremonies were moved from their usual outdoor backdrop in this village's Cooper Park to the ballroom of the Hotel Otesaga.

Lemon, who was almost 26 years old before he turned to pitching, achieved the 20th game, victory level seven at second on a grounder by Rau. Lopes and Sizemore then reached base on errors by Frank Taveras and Robinson, but Candelaria got Russell on a forceout to end the threat.

Candelaria then retired 18 batters in a row to end the game.

The no-hitter was the third in the major leagues this season, following those by Houston's Larry Dierker and the Chicago White Sox' John ("Blue Moon") Odom and Francisco Barrios.

"I feel fantastic — just great," said Candelaria. "I was very nervous in the last inning. I was just trying to keep the ball down, trying to get them one at a time. It's just tremendous."

Candelaria was more renowned as a high school basketball player at LaSalle Academy in Manhattan and did not even play baseball his junior and senior years as the school cut its program for financial reasons. He is second in New York's Catholic school record books for rebounds after Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Turning down more than 40 college basketball scholarship offers, Candelaria signed with the Pittsburgh organization in 1973 and was called up to the major leagues in June of last season.

He had a no-hitter going into the seventh last August against the Atlanta Braves, but Rowland Office singled with two out and Candelaria eventually lost the game.

Ironically, his best game in the majors prior to tonight's also turned out to be a Pirates' defeat. In the National League playoffs last season, Candelaria was brilliant in striking out 14 Reds batters. But Cincinnati won in the 10th after Candelaria left the game.

8 Disabled Athletes Win Medals for U.S.
TORONTO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Six American archers in wheelchair took gold medals today, among eight won by the United States at the Olympics for the Physically Disabled.

Jay Brown of San Jose, Calif., Timothy Vander Meliden of Farmington, Mich., and Patrick Kirchner of Marysville, Ohio, took golds in men's archery. Susan

ficials were trying to check into the charges but were having problems because the charges were vague.

The Michigan State paper also reported that police officers and an Ohio high school coach received money for transporting prospective players to the Columbus campus for visits.

Duke said he had "no idea as to the validity of the reports," and Warren S. Brown, executive director of the N.C.A.A., said he had not had the chance to read the stories from the Michigan State paper. But Brown said his organization would look into the charges.

Ex-Pirate Pitcher Also Has a Big Night

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Table with columns for HR, RBI, PC, etc. for various players.

L. GRASS FAIR FUND

Royals Rout Holtzman, Yanks, 8-2

Continued From Page 23
the third baseman, played a deep shortstop position; Jim Mason, the shortstop, played short center field; Sandy Alomar, the second baseman, played short right field, and Chris Chambliss, the first baseman, played a deep first base.

Mayberry, who hit a routine fly to Mickey Rivers in center field in the first inning, hit a fly to Masoo in short center this time. But Al Cowens singled, was sacrificed to second and scored as Fred Patek singled.

Patek then stole second base uncontested (he was halfway there before the pitch reached the plate) and scored as Buck Martinez rapped a double to left-center field. Wohlford singled Martinez across with run No. 7, and when Oles lashed a run-scoring double to right center at third for his third hit and third run batted in, Manager Billy Martin retired Holtzman for the night.

While the Royals were crunching Holtzman, the Yankees weren't exactly answering in kind. Leonard, a member in excellent standing of the Royals' unheralded pitching staff, retired the first eight batters before allowing a hit, then weakened only momentarily in the fourth when Thurman Munson hit his 12th home run.

Munson originally wasn't supposed to play because of a sore muscle in his left side, but he wanted no part of the bench.

"My feet hurt worse than my side," the gutsy catcher said, "but I gotta play."

Chambliss and Nettles followed Munson's homer with singles, but Leonard retired Oscar Gamble on a fly for the third out. The Yankees added a second run in the sixth on Roy White's single and a double by Carlos May.

Table with columns for HR, RBI, PC, etc. for various players.

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L. GRASS FAIR FUND

busy trying to do the old Briles. "They don't know about those impersonations in Texas," a club spokesman says. "He's new to the team."

But in the Rangers' last home stand, the entertainer surfaced in Briles again. He led the crowd in the national anthem, and the eyes of Texas were upon him.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Indians 4, White Sox 2
AT CLEVELAND — The Indians ended their five-game losing streak as George Hendrick drove in two runs with singles and Dave LaRoche earned his 12th save. Doubles by Jerry Hairston and Pat Kelly of Chicago in the eighth kept the Cleveland starter, Jim Bibby, from his first complete game of the year. But LaRoche preserved Bib-

by's eighth victory, against four losses.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Expos 2, Giants 1
AT MONTREAL — Jose Morales, pinch hitting, doubled home the winning run with two out in the ninth. Singles by Earl Williams and Tim Foli preceded Morales' 16th pinch-hit of the year, a club record and the leading mark in the league.

Astros 13, Cardinals 4
AT ST. LOUIS — Cesar Cedeno of Houston hit for the "cycle"—a single, double, triple and homer. He batted in five runs and scored four in a spectacular effort as the Astros routed the St. Louis starter, Bob Forsch. It was a close game until the seventh, when Cedeno doubled home three runs. The Astros then scored seven runs in the eighth.

Erving, McGinnis in Stokes Game
MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 10 — Julius Erving of the New York Nets, George McGinnis of the Philadelphia 76ers, and Jo Jo White and Paul Silas of the champion Boston Celtics top a galaxy of National Basketball Association stars who will compete tonight in the 18th annual Maurice Stokes Memorial Game at Kutscher's Country Club.

Red Auerbach, president and general manager of the Celtics, and Herb Brown, coach of the Detroit Pistons, will coach the opposing teams.

Sava Rides Flying Quail to Honors
NORTH SALEM, N.Y., Aug. 9 — Vincent Sava of Upper Brookville, L.I., rode Hol-Lo Farms Flying Quail to victory in two of the three classes to score 13 points and win the junior jumper championship yesterday at the closing session of the three-day New York pony horse show at The Hill. Suesse Kleine, owned and banded by Wendy Kessinger, finished with 10 points to take reserve honors.

Kroc Buys W.H.A. Club
TORONTO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The World Hockey Association announced today the transfer of its Cleveland franchise to St. Paul and the sale of the San Diego Mariners to Ray Kroc. The W.H.A. also announced that the Edmonton, Alberta, franchise would operate this year under new ownership and the new St. Paul entry would be directed by Nick Mileti.

Table with columns for HR, RBI, PC, etc. for various players.

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L. GRASS FAIR FUND

Candelaria's No-Hitter Wins, 2-0

Continued From Page 23

at second on a grounder by Rau. Lopes and Sizemore then reached base on errors by Frank Taveras and Robinson, but Candelaria got Russell on a forceout to end the threat.

Candelaria then retired 18 batters in a row to end the game.

The no-hitter was the third in the major leagues this season, following those by Houston's Larry Dierker and the Chicago White Sox' John ("Blue Moon") Odom and Francisco Barrios.

"I feel fantastic — just great," said Candelaria. "I was very nervous in the last inning. I was just trying to keep the ball down, trying to get them one at a time. It's just tremendous."

Candelaria was more renowned as a high school basketball player at LaSalle Academy in Manhattan and did not even play baseball his junior and senior years as the school cut its program for financial reasons. He is second in New York's Catholic school record books for rebounds after Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Turning down more than 40 college basketball scholarship offers, Candelaria signed with the Pittsburgh organization in 1973 and was called up to the major leagues in June of last season.

He had a no-hitter going into the seventh last August against the Atlanta Braves, but Rowland Office singled with two out and Candelaria eventually lost the game.

Ironically, his best game in the majors prior to tonight's also turned out to be a Pirates' defeat. In the National League playoffs last season, Candelaria was brilliant in striking out 14 Reds batters. But Cincinnati won in the 10th after Candelaria left the game.

8 Disabled Athletes Win Medals for U.S.
TORONTO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Six American archers in wheelchair took gold medals today, among eight won by the United States at the Olympics for the Physically Disabled.

Jay Brown of San Jose, Calif., Timothy Vander Meliden of Farmington, Mich., and Patrick Kirchner of Marysville, Ohio, took golds in men's archery. Susan

ficials were trying to check into the charges but were having problems because the charges were vague.

The Michigan State paper also reported that police officers and an Ohio high school coach received money for transporting prospective players to the Columbus campus for visits.

Duke said he had "no idea as to the validity of the reports," and Warren S. Brown, executive director of the N.C.A.A., said he had not had the chance to read the stories from the Michigan State paper. But Brown said his organization would look into the charges.

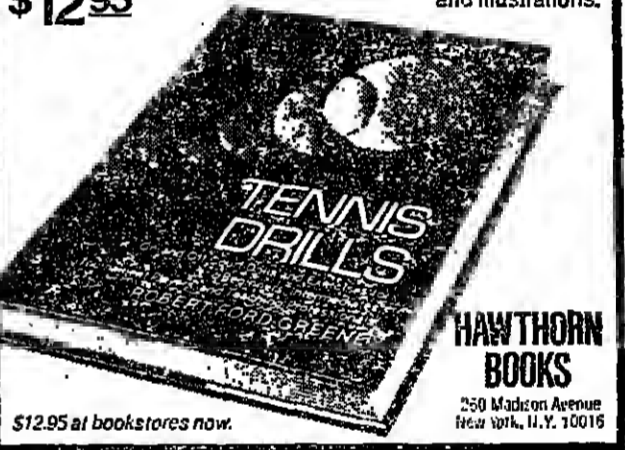


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Hospital Non-Solution

The weekend agreement that ended the four-day municipal hospital strike postpones but cannot avert and may ultimately aggravate a sorry day of reckoning for the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation and many of its employees.

The hospital employees' decision to give up a cost-of-living increment was a generous gesture that buys a little time for fellow workers who had been scheduled for immediate layoff. If that time is used aggressively to overhaul drastically the grossly mismanaged Health and Hospitals Corporation, it may be possible to save some jobs that otherwise would be lost.

Unfortunately, prospects for such a course are not too bright. Even if the corporation could achieve administrative efficiency overnight, which remains unlikely, it will still have to cut its work force substantially—perhaps by as many as 4,000 or more additional layoffs—in order to conform to budget limitations imposed by the city and state fiscal crises. The corporation is still far from achieving economies required by the city's financial plan and has not begun to cope with the new Medicaid reimbursement cutbacks that were announced by the state only last week—cutbacks estimated to total from \$21 million to \$23 million.

State and city officials glossed over these harsh truths in announcing the strike settlement. Instead of insisting that the corporation act to meet its budget responsibilities, as they have in the past, City Hall and Albany each contributed \$5 million to the settlement pot—funds that were uncovered by the same sleight of hand that characterized pre-crisis financing of labor contracts.

It has not yet been made clear how the state or the corporation is to make up for the Medicaid reduction, which state officials characterized as an essential economy and reform measure that would not be rescinded.

The strike settlement therefore may well generate false hopes. Although some of its members were deeply involved in the negotiations, the Emergency Financial Control Board should carefully examine this settlement to determine whether it constitutes a potential threat to the integrity of this city's financial plan.

Guns and People

The gun lobby is fond of proclaiming that "guns don't kill people; people kill people."

A recent gunshot death in Baltimore illustrates the lethal fallacy in the gun advocates' position. A woman heard what she thought was a firecracker exploding on the street, but she ran out her front door when her husband said it sounded to him like a magnum. When she got outside, she heard a neighbor shout an incredible warning: "Watch out! That little boy has a gun. He shot the other boy." And so he had. Blond, attractive Jeffrey Krauch, 6 years old, with a gaping stomach wound inflicted by a powerful .357 magnum, lay dying in front of the woman's house.

Jeff's assailant had been a little boy 3 years old. The 3-year-old's brother, aged 6, had gotten mad at Jeff and had gone to find a pistol he knew about, cocked it and put it in his little brother's hand.

It is hard to conceive of any other way the 3-year-

old, or the 6-year-old, for that matter, could have killed Jeff other than with a gun. It happens that that particular handgun was registered in a state that has a fairly strict gun-control law. But, the gun was left around carelessly by an adult in a society that is generally careless about guns and makes them sufficiently accessible to constitute a continuing threat to the public safety.

Human beings are subject to murderous rages. The question is: What happens to that murderous intent while it consumes a person? It is quite clear that fists, feet, clubs and even knives are nowhere nearly as deadly instruments for even a fleeting murderous intent as are guns. If there had been no magnum, Jeff might have come away with a black eye, a scuffed shin and hurt feelings, but he would be alive.

Guns do indeed kill people.

Again—That 'Privilege'

Once again the magic phrases "executive privilege" and "national security" are being invoked by the White House in a court effort to withhold wiretap data from a Congressional oversight committee.

At issue is an outstanding subpoena served on the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, seeking records of national security wiretaps over recent years. The subcommittee wants to ascertain that these taps genuinely relate to foreign intelligence missions and not illegal domestic surveillance. The Administration obtained a District Court order blocking enforcement of the subpoenas last week; the subcommittee is appealing and the case, if not settled by new negotiation, will almost certainly end up in the Supreme Court.

An interesting twist in the arguments is the Administration's contention that executive privilege can be invoked over the acts of third parties outside the Government—in this instance, the telephone company—on grounds that they were acting as executive branch agents in the technical installation of taps.

Data of the sort under subpoena is indeed sensitive, as the Administration claims, involving crucially important counterintelligence operations. Yet after all that has come to light about recent abuses, responsible Congressional investigators cannot simply accept without verification the word of the executive branch that everything was done in accordance with the law. And certainly a sweeping assertion of executive privilege cannot be allowed to stand without challenge.

As one Representative said in a noteworthy Congressional statement on executive privilege, "In a frightening proportion of these cases, the claim was made to cover up dishonesty, stupidity and failure of all kinds." That point was made on April 4, 1963, by the Representative from Michigan's Fifth District, Gerald R. Ford.

The most sensible way out of this impasse is not through another court fight on the murky battlefield on executive privilege, but through renewed consultation between the subcommittee and the executive branch, both of which have legitimate interests to protect. The executive needs careful assurances that sensitive intelligence data will not become available to unauthorized persons; Congress needs the facility to exercise its oversight responsibilities upon otherwise unchecked executive actions.

Bring Back the Bombs

Three decades after Hiroshima, only the five countries that are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council have become atomic weapons powers; but a great divide was crossed in May 1974.

A sixth nation, India, became the first developing country to explode a nuclear device, spurring the interest of other third-world nations in acquiring plants to extract plutonium explosive from spent reactor fuel rods. Pakistan and Brazil have now contracted to buy such reprocessing plants from France and West Germany. Iran and other developing countries have evidenced interest in doing the same. An adequate response to this proliferation danger has to be found.

India was known to have made its atomic explosive with spent fuel diverted from a Canadian research reactor. Now, after earlier denials, Secretary Kissinger has finally confirmed the "high probability"—diplomats use "certainty"—that India also misused American heavy water provided on Indian assurances that only peaceful purposes were intended.

Canada has halted nuclear cooperation with New Delhi. The Ford Administration, incredibly enough, continued to ship nuclear fuel to India after failing to obtain an explicit commitment against extraction of plutonium for explosives from the spent fuel. Much vaguer assurances were accepted instead.

First Public Hearings

But recently, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission—over the objections of the State Department—has delayed shipments of enriched uranium to India and staged the first public hearings on a nuclear export license ever held. The results have been salutary, in the case of Iran and Pakistan, as well as India.

On India, the N.R.C. now is awaiting the outcome of a new State Department proposal: to seek Indian resale to the United States of its spent fuel, including that already stored, which contains 400 kilograms of unseparated plutonium, enough for 40 to 80 Hiroshima-size bombs. The Indians evidently have indicated willingness now to pay a price of this kind for new fuel.

Until the 1960's, return of spent fuel rods to the

United States for reprocessing or storage was mandatory in virtually all "atoms for peace" arrangements. But this vital nonproliferation policy was mindlessly abandoned by the old Atomic Energy Commission.

Revival of this policy is urgent now, and a beginning appears to have been made in the recent American agreement to sell power reactors to Egypt and Israel. Both countries, initially reluctant, have now agreed that their spent fuel rods will be stored abroad and reprocessed there, if that becomes necessary, in facilities acceptable to the United States.

Hope for a Formula

Mr. Kissinger, on his current tour, has pressed Iran and Pakistan to accept similar arrangements. He appears to have had some success with Iran and—after threats to cut off economic and military aid—a formula may also be in sight to resolve the Pakistan issue. A general American "buy back" policy would be the most effective way to counter proliferation, particularly if France and West Germany are prevailed upon to follow suit.

What is most to be avoided is the accumulation around the world of stockpiles of separated plutonium, which could be diverted into bombs in a matter of days or weeks. But it is equally important to avoid any semblance of American approval for Indian plutonium reprocessing, which has no commercial purpose at present. The Indians may prefer to sell pure plutonium back to the United States rather than the spent fuel. That would help cover up reprocessing of any non-American fuel India may be able to obtain.

The United States will not be able forever to buy back and store the spent fuel of the entire world, as nuclear power production expands. Cooperation by other supplier nations and construction of multinational regional centers could ease the load. So could current research into possible ways to re-use spent fuel rods without extracting the plutonium first in explosive form. But, for the moment, many immediate dangers can be averted by a return to the old American policy of buying back dangerous spent fuel from nations the United States has supplied, especially when diversion to weapons production is suspected.

Mining the Seabed for All Nations

To the Editor:

A disturbing rift between the industrialized and third-world nations has developed at the Law of the Sea Conference, which opened this week at the United Nations. Economically advanced nations are inclined to use their technology to mine valuable minerals from the sea bottom, while the developing nations want to share in the benefits from these resources.

Perhaps some old principles might help to bridge the rift. In 1941, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill pledged in the Atlantic Charter "to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small . . . of access, on equal terms, to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity." They encouraged "the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved . . . economic advancement and social security."

A program based on these general, but still meaningful principles would:

- (1) Give the third-world nations, as well as the landlocked and "geographically disadvantaged" states, rightful access, along with the industrialized countries, to these resources. The world's raw materials under the high seas which are well removed from the territory of any nation should be fairly directed toward the economic development and increasing living standards of the men and women of all nations.

(2) Lay a foundation for world peace and stability. Any unilateral attempt by the United States or any other individual nation to mine the sea floor might pay off in short-term profits, but would lay the basis for international ill-will and possible strife. An agreement on mining the deep-seabed, on the other hand, would allow American companies to operate free from problems of international uncertainty and chaos, and would thereby protect their heavy investment needed to begin mining.

The spirit of collaboration that brings the delegates of nations to this conference might be perpetuated in a new International Authority of the Sea, organized within the United Nations, and comprised of both developing and developed states, to regulate the use of the sea's resources. Though specifics must be hammered out through negotiation, this agency could protect the interests of all by licensing government-supported companies of agencies and collecting revenues to be paid into a new International fund, thus ensuring a fair share to all nations. Moreover, it would set an example of continuing cooperation between the industrialized and third-world nations. Such an example would be a significant development in determining the future of international relations in an interdependent world.

DONALD W. WHITE
New York, Aug. 4, 1976

War Against Sludge

To the Editor:

The recent and apparently continuing fouling of the South Sea beaches of Long Island and Fire Island by sludge and other matter is a shining example of what we are doing to our environment. But even more shocking is the lack of action, exchange of accusations between involved parties and the continuance of the dumping by all parties involved. The warning came a few years ago that we were about to be attacked off our coast. We stand prepared for an enemy attack with modern weapons and technology. Is this not an attack against our health and safety? Has anyone investigated the results of what we are doing to our environment? Could deep-sea ocean currents? Could deep-sea containing an anti-matter create significant effects?

We are scooping up the sea. We are avidly studying the sea as they come back to learn about surface and environment of planet. It looks red and barren. It may be where a future giant will have to go if the scientist today look to the heavens and the earth.

This movement to the coast invasion and should be treated such. No foreign vessel could close without a declaration of war. This is no different and I propose to declare war and use every weapon at our disposal to win.

JOHN D. . .
New York, Aug. . .

On the Handicapped

To the Editor:

Walter Ridder's July 29 Op-Ed "Minority Tyrannies" argues while handicapped persons have access to federally funded funds (since they, too, pay income taxes although they are not citizens) it's nevertheless not inconceivable the normal man closing such facilities until they accommodate the handicapped quired by law. I am at a loss to stand why Mr. Ridder, himself capped, is so generous about away the rights for which mar capped people have fought. Mr. Ridder's reverence for rule verges on embracing totalitarianism, not democracy.

Minority pressures may be and inconvenient to the majority they hardly qualify as tyrannical. It is nothing tyrannical about that my wheelchair-bound son that he is being discriminated because he cannot enter the room of his hometown library facilities of the local Y.A. even visit his own pediatrician when he is sick.

It is in the very nature majority that it is not inclined to its prerogatives without hard fight. It is in the very nature of a minority to make up in its clout what it lacks in force. Tax-paying blacks who ride in the back of buses. It would be lovely if the could be moved to moral gentle persuasion. Uniform little inconvenience seems better.

The civil rights movement Uncle Toms. It seems that capped movements will have its Tiny Tims. MARY-LOU . . .
Westport, Conn., July . . .

Senatorial Politics

To the Editor:

I have read Joseph Clark's of my July 13 Op-Ed article also reread the original article parsing the two. I find it hard to believe that Mr. Clark either original piece or was present various Platform Committee refers to.

Aside from being in stark error in almost every item with Mr. Clark is engaging slickest kind of politics in tempt to intrude himself into York Senatorial race in say Representative Bella Abzug. I think that any word, sentence, graph, deed or thought connect the Democratic Platform or Platform or Senator Jackson or U.S. was supportive of "an internal military crusade" is reminiscent same sort of character assassination that liberals like Joseph Clark upon a time fought again dignity and honor. Now, Mr. Clark apparently joined forces with the McCarthys of the "Moylhan-baiters."

My article dealt with the "freedom" was something that again Democrats of all stripe endorse with vigor, and that should promote party harmony national well-being. After read Clark's missive from the I guess I was wrong. Some Democrats will apparently still see evil in the policy of standing up for societies. BEN J. WAT . . .
Washington, July . . .

The Times welcomes letters readers. Letters for public must include the writer's address and telephone number. Because of the large volume mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge return unpublished letters.



Dangers to Whales

To the Editor:

Your editorial on "The Whale Quotas" (July 28) was a fine examination of the whaling issue. The strong stand of The Times against commercial whaling has been instrumental in convincing Japan and the Soviet Union that international public opinion against their depredations cannot be ignored.

There was an error in your facts about the declining quotas set by the International Whaling Commission. In fact, the overall quota has been reduced by 40 percent over the past three years, not one. In 1973 the quota totaled 45,673 whales. The 1976 quota is 27,939. The quota reduction over the past year is 17.6 percent—from 33,936 to 27,939.

The International Whaling Commission has refused to address one issue vital to the survival of the great whales. There are seven nations practicing whaling that are not members of the I.W.C. These countries, operating outside any regulation, are Peru, Chile, Spain, Portugal, South Korea, mainland China and Somalia. Japanese whaling interests own the

Peruvian whaling station, where more than 1,800 whales are killed each year, many of them undersize and highly endangered species. The Japanese whalers purchase the whale meat from the South Korean, Spanish and Somali whalers, as well as importing the Peruvian whale meat.

Japan is hypocritical when it states it will abide by I.W.C. regulations but then allows its whaling companies to own or support non-I.W.C. whaling operations. When the United States introduced a resolution of whale products from non-member nations, Japan denounced the move and led a majority of the 15-member commission in defeating the resolution.

Although there has been progress, the great whales still need all the help they can get to survive on Earth.

CHANG VAN NOTE
Washington, July 29, 1976

Wrong-Way Cyclists

To the Editor:

The cyclist has become a menace to the safety of the pedestrian. The Times has called attention to this problem previously and I believe your paper can make a real contribution by once again calling attention to the danger.

We are accustomed to one-way streets and traffic lights. When the cyclist rides the wrong way and goes through traffic lights, the safety of the pedestrian is threatened and injury may and does occur.

I have treated several people injured in this way, but I have yet to see a wrong-way cyclist stopped by a policeman.

I am not opposed to bicyclists on our streets. I am opposed to the cyclist menacing life and limb by flagrant disregard of the law.

H. R. NAYER, M.D.
New York, July 31, 1976

West Point: The System Indicted

To the Editor:

For over three months West Point has been beset by the largest cheating scandal in its history, the eighth to strike a service academy in 25 years. The public has been led to believe that the academy is seeking the facts honestly and responsibly. The accused cadets are portrayed as a disgraceful lot unfit for salvation. These points are simply untrue.

The Commandant, General Ulmer, has suggested those cadets facing charges are the only ones who cheated on this exam. Yet, the only charges pending are based on a comparison of exam papers. One Congressman, two prosecuting attorneys, two electrical engineering instructors (serving as government expert witnesses) and numerous other officers and cadets have testified that more than 400 of the 823 cadets who took the exam collaborated. One attorney testified that he told the superintendent, General Berry, if properly investigated, 300 to 600 cadets could be referred to trial. General Berry's only response has been to stop the most effective means of conducting a proper investigation—the grant of immunity which he had already extended to five cadets and which the commandant had offered to three.

I have never been charged with

cheating but on May 20 I requested, through proper channels, that General Berry conduct an investigation of my allegations of widespread cheating. I provided him with a list of 74 cadets I suspected. To date General Berry's only response has been to call the allegations, "filth, garbage, sewage, unhealthy and improper." The Academy represented my classmates as moral degenerates. But, even a cursory examination reveals that the involved cadets represent nearly a perfect cross-section of the corps.

They have worked as hard, have the same desire and dedication that has served the academy, the Army and the United States for so long. They support the Honor Code as strongly as any cadet, they only ask for the opportunity to learn from their mistakes. If the system is "alive and well" as General Ulmer claims, then surely it can stand some constructive criticism from those who live under it. Before the academy can "dispose" of its "bad apples" surely, a full understanding of what has happened is necessary. If the system goes unchanged, it will only be a matter of time before America will be faced with the ninth scandal.

TIMOTHY D. RINGGOLD
U.S. Military Academy, Class of '77
Washington, July 29, 1976

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150 ن الاصل

to the Editor
Nations

Ford vs. Carter on Jobs

Tom Wicker

Ford said the other day for accomplishment of his on had been a turnaround omy, with both inflation oymnt having been re-

yes, unemployment bas d, from 9.2 percent in to 7.3 percent in May has been going up again wo months, to 7.5 percent 7.8 percent in July. The came in the wake of a site House pronouncement the economy would imaster rate for the rest of

at the rises in unemploy- and July resulted mostly ansion in the work force record numbers of new oming into the market. hat employment was up 410,000, to \$7.9 million jobs.

claims for the economy, not without basis. But number of problems with it, nevertheless:

Mr. Ford can't now has been doing, to have learily falling rate of un- even if the rate declines st or September or both, increase will have pro- welcome bulge in the yearly average.

An expanding economy is e able to absorb an ex- force, to say that the expanding more swiftly is only to say that the

THE NATION

's decision hasize jobs flation en voters choice.'

ot expanding as swiftly

le 7.3 percent unemploy- May, before the sum- not only were more work than at any time War II, but individual in the overall figure. omical levels—with the ynnant rate, for exam- ce that of whites.

ese figures, moreover, ndreds of thousands of rsons who have simply or work, thus dropping or force. Black teen-age a significant factor in eet crime and the future cities, is officially near it if black teen-age dro- e labor force were in- gure probably would be vent.

umption—still strongly onald Reagan—that Mr. the Republican Presid- his pride in his econom- ark what appears to, he r-out difference between e Democratic nominee, of Georgia.

WIN buttons of his first to his veto of emergency in this summer, Mr. Ford is emphasis on reducing whatever cost in un- By all his pronounc- by the Democratic Party by the legislative record Mr. Carter is comm- tional emphasis toward le to work.

not necessarily mutually ilicy choices. R seems lear, however, that Mr. n for inflation, expressed ough a hold-down in spending, will not produce te fast enough to avoid uman costs; even his ly forecast did not project ment rate below 6 per- 1978. It may well be, at, high unemployment, ndant benefit costs and, revenues, increases the cit more than spending

's commitment to employ- e other hand, need not produce inflation. He has ng to pledge himself to, say than 3 percent adult nt—about a 4 percent s—although some eco- e any target under 5 per- yment threatens infla- tional assumption is that ment is the major cause and therefore the prime inflation is unemployment, assumption leaves out of er inflationary forces, such, er of concentrated indus- strong unions to hold or lees and wages, regard- employment rate; and this usually rules out what the necessary accompan- full employment program, wages and prices.

er does not seem to have e conventional assumption, talking about full employ- y cost, but in his decision ize jobs over inflation, he voters a clear choice on t important issues they face.

The Parties That Failed

By Graham Hovey

The story of how Italy arrived at the point where a democratic Government must depend for survival on Communist benevolence in Parliament is in large part the story of the failure of two political parties.

Italy's prospects for surmounting the crisis and shoring up its fragile democracy consequently deepened heavily on the capacity of these parties at this late date for cleansing and renovating themselves, for producing new men and new policies.

The Christian Democrats have been Italy's leading party since World War II and have headed every Government since the founding of the Republic in 1946. But many have forgotten that the Socialist Party was runner-up in the first national election after the war and that its leader, Pietro Nenni, was at one stage the chief rival of Alcide De Gasperi for Prime Minister.

One Italian voter in five cast his ballot for Nenni's party in 1946 and the Socialists won 11 more seats than the Communists in the Constituent Assembly. Their prospects seemed bright. Socialists had fought the good fight against fascism. In Nenni, they had a leader of stature. Many felt that the future of Europe belonged to democratic socialism.

Then Nenni made the first of many blunders. He revived the "Unity of Action" pact with the Communists that had been forged in exile during fascism, and carried it so far as to enter a joint slate with the Communists for the election of 1948.

Nenni's decision foreclosed the possibility of forming an effective left-of-center non-Communist coalition as a democratic alternative to the Christian Democrats. It soon provoked a disastrous split in Socialist ranks, enabling the Communists to move decisively into second place. With the cold war coming on, Nenni had misread the temper of Italy's voters.

Eventually, the Socialists began to grope their way back toward the other democratic parties. Nenni finally led his party into a coalition Government in 1963, hoping to prod the Christian Democrats into long-overdue reforms and to halt Communist gains.

But in office, Socialists were no more effective and often no less corrupt than Christian Democrats. To many Italians, the "opening to the left" brought no better government, only a share of the spoils for Socialists.

In recent years the Socialists have floundered, moving into and out of Cabinets and bringing down governments for obscure reasons, conscious of the liabilities of alliance with a discredited Christian Democracy and terrified of being squeezed into insignifi-

cance between the Catholics and the Communists. The party that won more than 20 percent of the vote in 1946 fell below 10 percent last June.

The story of the Christian Democrats is one of a party too long in power but kept there partly because the Socialists failed over the years to build a credible, democratic alternative. It is a party of factions, held together only by the cement of Catholicism and the rewards of office. Above all, it has produced no effective leader since De Gasperi.

Idealistic young Christian Democrats who harassed De Gasperi for bolder postwar reforms soon learned to co-exist comfortably with the traditional material rewards of public office in Italy and grew old contentedly playing the Cabinet game of musical chairs. Here is arguably the most corrupt party in Western Europe.

With a campaign devoid of positive content but focused on the Red menace, the Catholic party managed to retain its top position in the June election with 38.7 percent of the vote. But the Communists surged over 34 percent and gained 48 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Stung by their poor election showing, Socialists threw out their old guard and elected an energetic 42-year-old, Bettino Craxi, as leader. Despite the Communist challenge, the Christian Democrats cooducted business as

usual, eventually designating Giulio Andreotti to be Prime Minister.

Andreotti, is 57 and has been in most post-war Cabinets, serving twice as Prime Minister. He had to accommodate eight party factions in his Cabinet. But he has brought in seven newcomers, including the first woman and three eminent nonpolitical experts. He has retired a fair number of discredited party veterans including three former Prime Ministers. He has promised priority for reform of the public service and the administration of justice—pledges that could embarrass eminent Christian Democrats.

The Socialists for oow are too embittered and divided to consider joining the Government. They are abstaining in Parliament along with other democratic parties and the Communists to allow Andreotti to get underway. But if he is serious about reform, he may be able to persuade Craxi to collaborate again, once election wounds have been healed.

Can two battered parties that have fallo so far short of their potentials in the past still find together the courage and energy to salvage Italy's democratic system? The task is not impossible, but the record over 30 years warns against euphoria.

Graham Hovey, a member of the editorial board of The Times, recently spent five weeks in Italy.

The Dead Planet

By Russell Baker

An intergalactic container has traveled incomprehensible distances searching for life on other planets. It is now descending on a tiny planet spinning around a minor star in an unmapped region of a lesser galaxy.

Its descent is monitored on its home planet by an excited group of bottles wearing long white coats. The bottles contain a highly intelligent form of gin, which is the dominant form of life on their planet. They are excited oow because their explorer vessel is picking up and transmitting distinct signs of hangover from the strange little faraway planet.

At Lexington Avenue and 59th Street several thousand New Yorkers have noticed the descending container more or less simultaneously. It looks to them like a small garbage can. It is coming down very slowly and is now at a height of 700 feet.

Most of the busy New Yorkers dismiss it with a glance and go about their urgent business. They do not want to look like gauche tourists gawking upward. In any case, in New York there are more curious things to gawk at than garbage cans in the sky.

The vehicle descends with dreamy indolence and pleasant interior gurglings. It plops delicately into the busy intersection. Brakes scream, fenders buckle, bumdrum curses pelt it from passing buses, trucks, taxis, but the container cannot detect any of this. It is too busy extending its intricate gin detection gear.

Back at its home planet, the most distinguished gin of the scientific community is reading the data. It is not

OBSERVER

encouraging. The atmosphere of the best planet appears to be too hostile to support gin.

Staggering quantities of carbon monoxide gas, compounded with fumes of very old, frying, sheep fat suggest an atmosphere in which gin would find it almost impossible to reproduce the race.

Officers Perez and Flynn leave their squad car and try to lift the vehicle onto the sidewalk. It is surprisingly heavy. They call for a tow truck, but not before the container's cameras have transmitted incredibly clear pictures of their shoeleaces.

To the 670 billion fifths of gin which inhabit its home planet, these shoeleaces snaking in and out of neat eyelets over the constabulary arches are utterly baffling. They could be sinuous beds of ancient gin rivers which dried up eons ago, or perhaps the ruins of some long-abandoned, arcaic distilling device.

While the transmissions continue, a dog-walker pretends not to notice that his pets are using the intergalactic exploratory device for a fireplug. The device automatically responds by extending a sample scooper. It scoops up one of the dogs and thrusts it into its unbelievably complex interior for scientific analysis.

The home planet monitors study the computer readout with dismay. It registers nothing but a few low-grade outbursts, a quantity of hair, and some fleas.

It is decided to move the device to more promising territory. Obedient to intergalactic command, it rises slowly from 59th Street.

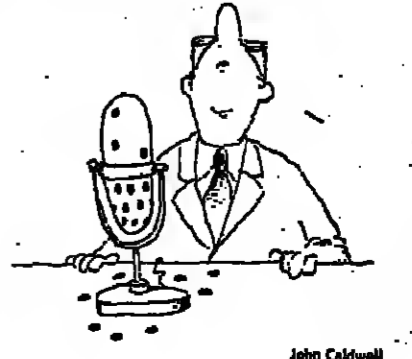
Officers Perez and Flynn are relieved. Now they will no longer have to write a report. A child points out that there is a garbage can flying north on Lexington Avenue, but he is pushed by the explanation that it is just another movie somebody is making about New York.

As it crosses 86th Street, a crowd in a movie line spots it. Everyone amuses himself by shouting, "Jump! Jump! Jump!" The vehicle cannot hear them. It is too busy picking up traces of gin throughout the entire sector.

Analysis reports at its home planet show, however, that this is gin of an extremely low order and utterly without the slightest trace of the intelligence characteristic of life. The gin analyzed in the vehicle's sampler shows no grasp of either the Pythagorean theorem or the first law of thermodynamics. It is such a sterile form of gin that one can no more imagine it ever developing the atomic hangover than one could imagine vermouth inventing the ice cube.

By the time the vehicle has completed its short flight and come to rest at a curb in the Bronx, its masters are already meeting on the far shore of the cosmic ocean to issue orders for its move to the next planet. At this very moment, however, four young men are approaching it with tire irons.

It has been a disappointing job. The thing has had no hubcaps, distributor, fenders or bumpers, and when they were finished the tangle of wires and shattered metal has netted them less than \$2 apiece. They have kept the fleas, but will not realize it until tomorrow.



John Caldwell

For White Rule In Rhodesia

By Alexander Harrison

The blacks of Rhodesia can best be served by African nationalism, and "majority rule"—of late this seems to be the theme song of many white intellectuals. Is this sound reasoning, or is it a tired tune played by piedpipers who refuse to look at facts?

One has only to look at the dreary succession of inept black dictatorships that have seized power in other parts of Africa to realize that black rule may not be either in the economic or political interest of the black majority.

Black liberation groups such as the "moderate" Zimbabwe African People's Union of Joshua Nkomo or the left-wing extremist African National Council of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole do not improve the lot of the black Rhodesian; the ever-present danger is that they will lead him down the road that leads to political and racial violence in the style of Idi Amin of Uganda or Jean-Bédet Bokassa of the Central African Republic.

Take a good long look at the black Rhodesian today. What do you see? A living standard far higher than his counterpart in "independent" Africa. Do you see repressed people? Many loud voices say so. Turn off the loud voices for a moment—listen instead to the African newspapers, such as The African Times, being bawled in Salisbury. That newspaper, as well as The Rhodesia Herald and The Sunday Mail, is free to criticize the present regime.

In contrast to black-ruled Africa, Rhodesia has political opposition parties. To the left of the present Government stand the multiracial Center Party, advocating accelerated advancement to majority rule, as well as the Rhodesia Party, representing those in favor of a more gradualist approach. At the other end of the political spectrum is the rightist Rhodesia Nationalist Party, which vehemently opposes any concession to the demands of Mr. Nkomo or Mr. Sithole.

Could one see such a variety of



MR. CEHL RHODES STILL HAS POPULARITY ENOUGH TO BE IN DEMAND, BUT HE CHOOSES TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF WITH "RHODESIA" AND BUILD UP THE CITY OF BULUWAYO. From the Sketch (Buluwayo, South Africa).

political opinions in either Uganda or the Central African Republic?

As is evident by a cursory look at the history of black-ruled Africa over the last two decades, a truly independent political opposition has never existed anywhere else on the continent with the exception of South Africa.

Perhaps independence in Rhodesia would not lead to one-man rule, but Mr.

Sithole, while he has not as yet been responsible for the 5,000 or so political assassinations that General Amin is alleged to have committed during his tenure, has indicated in his writings a commitment to political violence and to the elimination of the white minority within the country.

The Government of Ian D. Smith is on the defensive. Defeat of the pro-Western forces in Angola and the

emergence of a Marxist dictatorship in neighboring Mozambique have blocked a major shipping route for Rhodesia, placing it in the position of a country left virtually surrounded by hostile neighbors.

The Government is at pains to prove to black Rhodesians and to the world that responsible white rule (with black participation, since there are 16 black Members of Parliament and 10 black Senators) is in their interest. However Kipling-esque and paternalistic it seems to support white rule in Rhodesia, an enlightened minority government, with an acute sense of guilt, could be a strong force for betterment.

In Rhodesia there is a small but growing black middle class that supports the Government but is reluctant to speak out from fear of reprisals from left-wing terrorists. Many of these blacks have risen to high positions within the civil service and in business; they enjoy a comparatively efficient system of hospitals and public-improvement programs.

Black Africans' savings are increasing, and so is the general standard of living of the Africans. Although this black middle class is still too small to preclude the emergence of a left-wing dictator, at some future point they may serve as the bulwark of a democratic multiracial regime.

If the United States is willing to support another group of non-Africans in their struggle to survive in the Afro-Asian world—the Israelis—despite the charges of colonialism and in the face of the violent opposition of indigenous peoples and boycotts by its neighbors, why withhold support from the embattled Rhodesian settlers?

After all, some of these settlers' forebears put down roots in the country before the turn of the century, at a time when the state of Israel was only a gleam in the eyes of Zionists.

Alexander Harrison, who is completing doctoral studies in African history at New York University, recently visited Rhodesia, South Africa, Zaire and the Central African Republic.

Private Universities and Private Enterprise

By Albert Rees

PRINCETON, N.J.—In recent years, several prominent Americans have complained that leading private universities are hostile to free enterprise, and have advised their colleagues not to make gifts to institutions that do not support our economic system. These remarks have bred unhealthy tensions between groups that in fact have much in common.

Private enterprises and independent colleges and universities are two of the principal sets of nongovernmental institutions in our society. They share the belief that we should advance and reward people who do demanding work on the basis of individual merit, rather than on seniority. They also share the view that leadership is important and that people must be trained to be leaders. Such beliefs are now often criticized as "elitist." Private universities do seek an elite when they select faculty and students. But they need not apologize for this, provided that it is an elite selected on the basis of accomplishment and potential, and not on such irrelevant factors as race, religion, sex or social class.

We need men and women who are both talented and well-educated to provide leadership and creativity for business, science, the arts and government. It is not undemocratic to encourage excellence, and if we do not continue to do so, democracy will not survive for long.

education is that both encourage diversity in the market for goods, new products are constantly introduced, thriving or disappearing as they gain or fail to gain acceptance. Similarly, private universities are free to innovate, to offer new programs and settings to fit different tastes and needs. There is fortunately still much diversity among public institutions as well, but this may increasingly be inhibited by centralized state control.

Like a private business, a private college or university charges a price for its services, and must find customers who are willing to pay this price. A few small colleges have been unable to do so and have closed their doors. Other private institutions have become public. However, the stronger private colleges and universities have no difficulty in attracting well-qualified applicants.

Unlike businesses, most private colleges do not charge full cost for their services—if they did, tuition would be much higher than it is. They cannot charge full cost because they would lose too many good students to public universities. If all colleges charged full cost, too few students could afford college. In a private institution, the difference between tuition and cost is covered by gifts and by income from endowment.

Although most private institutions subsidize their students, even students who do not receive scholarships, public institutions do so to a far greater extent. Their tuition covers a much smaller fraction of their costs.

Private institutions take pride in being able to prosper when faced by competitors who offer similar services at a much lower price.

Years ago, Thorstein Veblen attacked the private university because it was run by captains of industry. It seemed self-evident to him that if trustees were chosen in large part from corporate directors, private universities would be subservient to corporate interests. This fear has proved to be unfounded. Trustees of private universities have shown far more restraint in seeking to control educational policy or to limit academic freedom than have the trustees of public universities chosen by elected officials.

Now private universities are under attack on the ground that they are hostile to free enterprise—that they have become ungrateful pups who bite the hand that feeds them. This view seems equally unfounded. In most university faculties there are a few radical professors, some of whom have a prominence in the press disproportionate to their influence on campus. But there are also many staunch conservatives.

When universities select professors for their ability in physics or history, they end by chance with people who hold diverse views on economic and social policy. Some of these views are sound and some silly; some silently held and some broadcast loudly. One would worry if this were not so. It would indeed be sad if a university failed to hire a talented mathematician or social scientist because someone disagreed with his views on school

busing or abortion or the ownership of railroads. A political test for appointments to a university faculty would be totally inconsistent with the tradition of academic freedom, which means that expressing one's views freely will not affect security of employment, promotion, or salary.

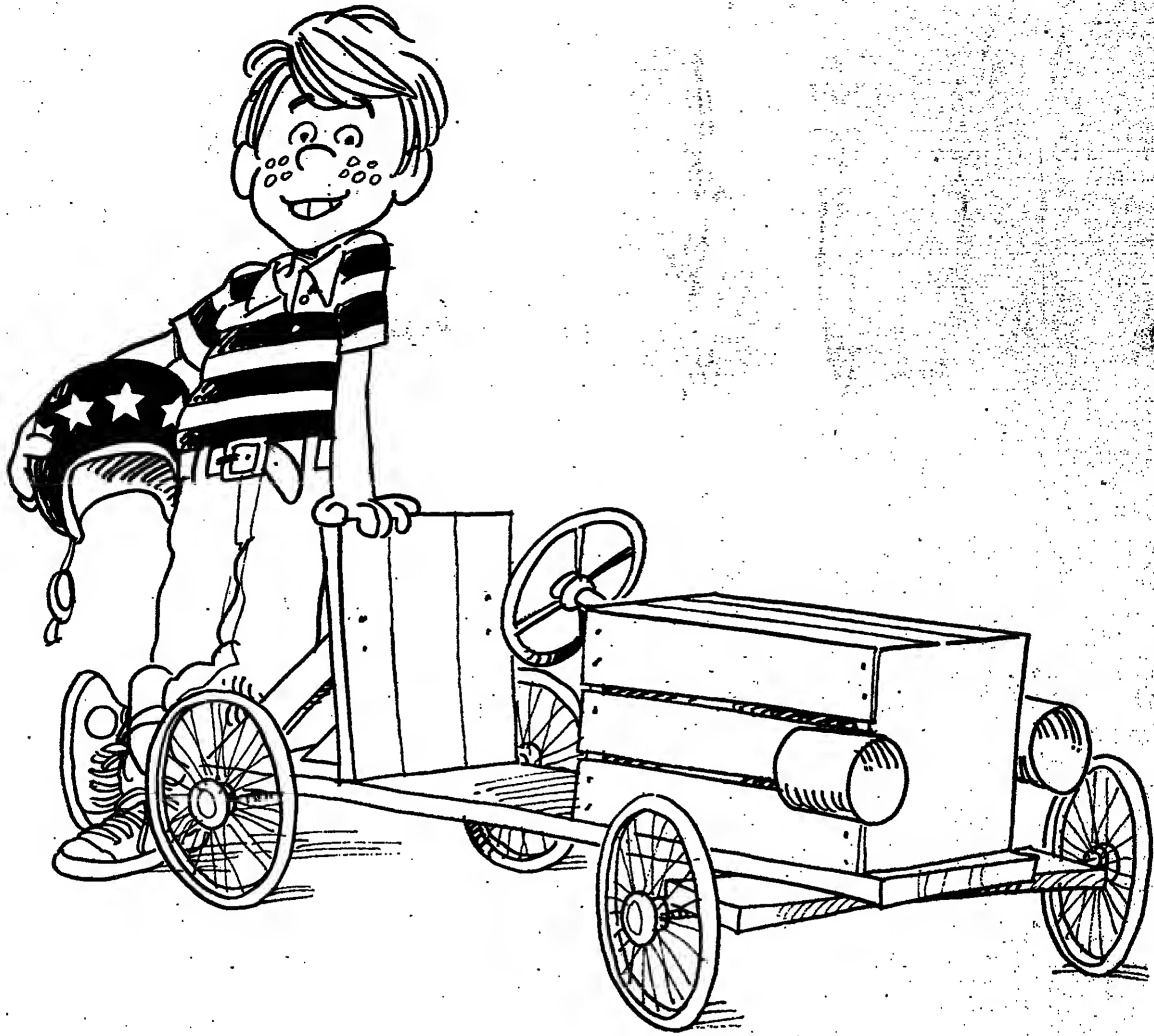
The suggestion that corporations and other donors should support only those private universities that are friendly to free enterprise, and should withhold support from others, is well-intentioned but profoundly mischievous. It assumes that corporations have the capability, which they do not, to investigate the teaching programs of many different institutions. It raises unwarranted suspicions that will reduce support for private educational institutions as a group.

Is the university community in fact ungrateful for the support it receives? Not at all. Most students and faculty members deeply appreciate this support, but they are sometimes embarrassed to say so. They know that support comes as gifts and not bribes, and that if their views could be bought, they would not be worthy of respect.

Moreover, it is the scholar's profession to be skeptical, to raise questions, and to have doubts.

Both corporations and universities must keep earning the support of the public by continuing to serve it well, and the scholar must be a critical judge of this process.

Albert Rees, an economist, is provost of Princeton University.



This is one driver who won't be hurt if America's oil companies are broken up. However, if your car runs on gasoline...

There's a lot of talk in Congress these days about divestiture—breaking up America's oil companies. Some people claim this would lower oil prices. Exxon doesn't think it would. In fact, divestiture could put our country's economy on the same course as Junior's sidewalk racer—speeding downhill.

Tossing a good system out the window.

Breaking up companies like Exxon would shatter the most important benefits we offer: the experience, reliability and efficiency with which we serve you.

The key to this efficiency is something called vertical integration. More than 50 oil companies have integrated three or more phases of the oil business—exploration and production, transportation, refining, and marketing. Without this integrated system, layers of middlemen would enter the petroleum supply chain and efficiency would go out the window. The result: needless gasoline price increases.

It's worth noting that some 15 major U.S. industries, including autos, steel, textiles, rubber, food and newspapers also find vertical integration the most efficient way to do business.

More dependence on foreign oil.

Breaking up America's oil companies would also mean becoming more dependent on high-priced foreign oil. This is because divestiture would cause years of confusion and

litigation. With the future structure of the industry unclear, few companies could commit to the risks and the huge investments it takes to explore for and develop new reserves of oil. As a result, domestic energy production would drop and more oil would have to be imported.

Thousands of competitors.

Finally, many who advocate breaking up the oil companies do so in the name of creating more competition.

The truth is America's oil companies comprise one of the most competitive industries in the world. More than 10,000 companies explore for and produce natural gas and oil. Over 100 companies operate interstate oil pipelines. Some 130 companies compete in the petroleum refining business. 15,000 companies sell bulk petroleum products. About 300,000 independent retail outlets sell gasoline. And no company in any of these areas has as much as 10 percent of the business. Breaking up the oil companies would not change any of these percentages. There would still be the same number of companies competing at each level.

In short, breaking up the oil companies would not increase competition. It would increase our dependence on imported oil. Today, more than ever, we should be building up America's energy capability...not breaking it up.

EXXON